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PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1970

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DAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Mild, cloudy, local rain. Temp. 52-66 (11-21). Tomorrow change. Yesterday's temp. 45-56 (10-13). Ozone: 100. Precipitation: 0.01. Wind: 10-15. Humidity: 70-80. Visibility: 10-15. Air quality: Good. Water level: Normal. Tides: High 10:30, Low 4:30. Sunrise: 8:10, Sunset: 5:10. Moon phase: Waxing crescent. Lunar eclipse: None. Solar eclipse: None. Planetary positions: Venus in Leo, Mars in Capricorn, Jupiter in Cancer, Saturn in Capricorn, Uranus in Taurus, Neptune in Pisces, Pluto in Capricorn. Mercury in Capricorn, Venus in Leo, Mars in Capricorn, Jupiter in Cancer, Saturn in Capricorn, Uranus in Taurus, Neptune in Pisces, Pluto in Capricorn.

Austria 6.5 S. Libya 9.1 P.
Belgium 10.0 S. Luxembourg 10.0 P.
Denmark 12.0 S. Netherlands 0.5 S.
France 12.0 S. Norway 1.5 N.
Germany 12.0 S. Portugal 4.5 S.
Greece 12.0 S. Spain 1.5 S.
Great Britain 12.0 S. Sweden 1.5 S.
Italy 12.0 S. Switzerland 2.5 S.
Japan 12.0 S. Turkey 1.5 S.
Lebanon 12.0 S. U.S. Military 1.5 S.
Lithuania 12.0 S. Yugoslavia 1.5 S.



A rescuer helps a trapped motorist from his car, buried in Iranian avalanche.

39 Die in Avalanche on Road in Iran

TEHRAN, Jan. 29 (AP).—At least 39 persons have died in avalanches and cars buried in avalanches of snow, authorities said today.

More than 200 persons are believed still trapped under snow at the site of the avalanches, on the Amol Highway, 1 miles northeast of here, where more than 100 injured have been recovered.

250 Flown to Safety

In one bus, all 36 passengers and the driver were found frozen to death.

The accident occurred yesterday and so far 250 victims have been flown to safety by helicopters.

Tehran newspapers reported that the vehicles were buried under up to 30 feet of snow.

One rescue official estimated that as many as 1,000 vehicles might be buried in as many as 20 separate avalanches stretching more than a mile.

A rescued truck driver described what he saw: "The entire mountain on the opposite curve collapsed with a noise like that of an earthquake ... sweeping with it one bus, two trucks and a car. They all rolled down into the ravine like matchboxes and within minutes the ravine was filled with snow, leaving no trace of the vehicles or victims."

Food, medical supplies and blankets have been dropped in the area, but snow plows are making slow progress through drifts.

Rescuers are being hampered by temperatures that weathermen say are around 30 degrees centigrade below zero.

Officials said mechanized units are heading for the disaster area.

U.S. Bombs North Vietnam Site After Reds Fire at Recon Plane

Hanoi Sees 'New Act Of War'

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Jan. 29 (WP).—Hanoi said today that three U.S. planes were shot down and "many others damaged" yesterday after bombing and strafing North Vietnam in a "brazen provocation" amounting to a "new, very serious act of war."

Hanoi delegate Ha Van Lau made the charge at the deadlocked peace talks hours before the Pentagon announced a diametrically conflicting version of the incident, which it said involved reconnaissance flights over North Vietnam.

The Pentagon said an escort F-105 fighter-bomber and a rescue helicopter were shot down after an unarmed reconnaissance R-4C plane was fired upon by surface-to-air missiles.

Agree on Site

About the only point of agreement in the two versions concerned the general area of the incident.

Mr. Lau said it took place in Quang Binh and Ha Tinh provinces, two of North Vietnam's most southerly provinces, bordering on Laos. The Pentagon said the action occurred 12 miles north of the Mu Gia Pass "in the vicinity of the North Vietnam-Laos border."

Mr. Lau said "several formations of American planes bombed and strafed a number of populated areas in Quang Binh and Ha Tinh provinces" in a "new, very serious act of war" and at the same time a brazen provocation against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

U.S. Ambassador Philip C. Habib said reconnaissance flights over North Vietnam were part of the tacit understanding reached in November, 1968, whereby the United States agreed to stop bombing North Vietnam in return for Hanoi's agreement to start the four-power Paris negotiations.

North Vietnamese spokesmen disputed the American reading of the understanding and suggested that Hanoi had never accepted the reconnaissance flights.

Mr. Lau "severely condemned" such "acts of war" and said North Vietnam "resolutely demands that the United States immediately stop these criminal acts."

Mr. Habib said such "limited" reconnaissance flights "do not involve the use of force and pose no threat to the security of North Vietnam, but are essential for the security and safety of allied forces in South Vietnam."

When North Vietnamese forces attack these reconnaissance planes necessary measures are taken in self-defense," he said in alluding to the armed escort aircraft accompanying such flights.

The clash over the reconnaissance flight overshadowed news that Le Duc Tho, a leading member of the Hanoi Politburo, was in Moscow and expected back in Paris tomorrow after an absence of more than six months.

It was Mr. Tho who negotiated the bombing halt understanding with then U.S. Ambassador Averell Harriman.

His impending return to Paris, ostensibly to attend the French Communist party congress, set off speculation that North Vietnam might be about to change its rigid negotiating stance.

However, observers cautioned that in his more recent appearances in Paris Mr. Tho, generally



PULLOUT CONTINUES—Despite military sources' predictions of mounting enemy build-ups in Vietnam and an apparent stiffening of Hanoi's position, U.S. troops continue to leave Vietnam. Here are some of the 500 Marines that left Da Nang this week for California. They were the first combat unit to leave under President Nixon's latest cutoff. More will head out after the lunar new year.

2 U.S. 'Newsmen' in Saigon Are Exposed as Army Agents

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (NYT).—Defense Department sources today identified two "infiltrators" in the U.S. press corps in Saigon as a lieutenant and a sergeant of the Army's Criminal Investigation Division.

The sources identified the two men as Howard Hethcock and William T. Tucker, but it was not immediately clear which was the officer and which the sergeant.

It was disclosed today that two Vietnamese agents, Nguyen Van Vien and Nguyen Van Thien, were also issued press cards, which since have been canceled, according to an Associated Press report.

The department said their press accreditations had been granted "in violation of established policy" and that these involved in "have been admitted," but no reason was given for the infiltration.

However, according to Defense Department sources, it appeared "unlikely" that a CID officer would have acted entirely on their own in representing themselves as correspondents for a New York firm specializing in university publishing.

In a formal statement, the assistant secretary of defense for public affairs, Daniel Z. Henkin, said the accreditation of the two military investigators was "inadvertent."

"It is the unequivocal policy of the secretary of defense, of my office and of the Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, to issue press credentials only to bona fide newsmen," he said.

But the House of Representatives subcommittee for Foreign Operations and Freedom of Information announced that it would write to Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird requesting an explanation of the Saigon incident.

Borman Leaving NASA to Join Perot Enterprise

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP).—Col. Frank Borman, Apollo-8 astronaut, is leaving the U.S. space program to join an enterprise headed by Dallas industrialist H. Ross Perot, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said today.

He will leave NASA July 1 to become vice-president of Electronic Data Systems, Inc., the computer services headed by Mr. Perot, NASA said.

Col. Borman, commander of the Apollo-8 mission—the first manned flight to orbit the moon—in December, 1968, has been field director of NASA's space-station effort since last May.

Spokesmen said fighter aircraft regularly escort reconnaissance aircraft and have a mission to fire if fired upon. They said this has long been U.S. policy.

The Pentagon statement said an F-105 fighter "was hit by enemy ground fire, crashed and was destroyed."

The helicopter, taking part in search and rescue operations, "was attacked and shot down by a MIG-21 in the vicinity of the North Vietnam-Laoan border."

Earlier, Secretary of State William P. Rogers had denied that U.S. planes have resumed bombing of North Vietnam.

Mr. Rogers testified for nearly three hours in a closed-door briefing session with the House Foreign Affairs Committee. When he emerged, a reporter wanted to know if members had asked him whether the bombing had been resumed. "No," Mr. Rogers said. "Have we resumed the bombing?" the reporter persisted. "No," he repeated.

U.S. spokesmen in Saigon said the attack on the missile site after an air force RF-4C photo reconnaissance jet was on an "unarmed reconnaissance mission" over Vietnam. It was escorted by F-4 Phantom and F-105 Thunderchief jets when it came under fire.

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NY Welcome or Pompidou?

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP).—New York City will not officially welcome President Georges Pompidou of France when he visits the United States, Rep. Bertram L. Podell said he was assured yesterday.

Mayor John V. Lindsay, Rep. Podell, D., N.Y., had said Mayor Lindsay not to ord "any honor whatsoever" the French president because of what the congressman

called Mr. Pompidou's "bias policy that is contemptuous of the security interests of the United States and Israel."

The congressman said Mr. Pompidou's "policies undermine cause of world peace."

Diplomatic Sources Report

Secret Soviet Trip by Nasser Followed Seizure of Shadwan

BEIRUT, Jan. 29 (NYT).—President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic flew secretly to Moscow last week for four days of talks with the Soviet leaders, according to information reaching here from diplomatic sources in Cairo.

His trip, it was said, was hurriedly arranged after the Israeli attack Jan. 22 on the island of Shadwan, at the southern entrance to the Gulf of Suez.

A Soviet plane was said to have flown to Cairo to take Mr. Nasser to the Soviet Union, apparently to reduce to a minimum the chances of his departure being learned.

Determination by the Egyptian leader to recapture the island of Shadwan, it was reported, was the primary purpose of Mr. Nasser's flight to Moscow. Soviet support would have been needed for an Egyptian counterattack on the island because of the risks of all-out conflict, diplomats in Cairo commented.

The Israelis removed the need for a counterattack, however, by evacuating the island last Friday afternoon, when Mr. Nasser was in Moscow.

No official confirmation of the president's visit to the Soviet Union has been available in Cairo.

Besides the Israeli seizure of Shadwan, there presumably were other urgent topics for discussion between the Egyptian president and the Soviet leaders, principally the mounting pressure of Israeli air attacks on targets in the neighborhood of Cairo.

According to Israeli figures, the Egyptians already have lost 64 planes to Israeli ground fire and fighters since the end of the 1967 war.

Part of the problem, experts say, stems from lack of combat experience of newly trained Egyptian pilots flying against the skilled Israelis. Another aspect of the problem, it is said, arises from the superiority of Israeli French-made Mirage and American-made Skyhawks and Phantoms over Egypt's Soviet-made MIGs and Sukhois.

A lack of electronic equipment vital to modern air combat is reported to be a major complaint of the Egyptians about the MIGs and Sukhois.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Syrians and Israelis Trade Atomic Booms Over Cities

By James Feron

JERUSALEM, Jan. 29 (AP).—A Syrian swept low over Haifa today, shattering some Israeli windows as well as dozens of windows in the Mediterranean port city.

Arab incursion was the first kind since the June, 1967, it provided Israeli military with the lesson they have been trying to teach Arab capitals: they are vulnerable.

Def army communiqué said, enemy plane, presumably a MIG-21, passed over Haifa at 4:05 p.m. and dropped a sonic boom. It "came the direction of Syria and did in the same direction," communiqué said. It added that it did not fire its guns.

Damascus, a Syrian spokesman said a formation of jet fighters caused the sound barrier over the city, causing heavy damage in the city for "provocative Israeli intrusions of Syrian air space shattering the sound barrier over our last month."

dozen broken windows were shattered by Haifa's steep never heard the boom.

Israeli Retaliates

Four later, at 5:15 and 5:34, jets were sent over Damascus, Syrian capital, presumably to shatter windows. The retaliation is to have drawn no Syrian response, as the Syrian incursion to Israeli response, with all returning safely.

eli jets also zoomed over Syrian cities of Aleppo, Hama and Hama as well as Damascus between 12:30 and 1:30 p.m. Friday. Reuters reported in Tel Aviv.

any announcer on the state said later that "all indications that the plane came in from the sea." Such sorties,

Others 13 and 15

3 Boys, One 11 Years Old, Held In N.Y. Heroin Street Sales

By Martin Arnold

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (NYT).—The arrest of three boys—one of them only 11 years old—for selling heroin has set the police on a hunt for a male adult who apparently controls other teams of child drug peddlers in the city, it was revealed yesterday.

While the police were engaged in this investigation, a 12-year-old girl, the daughter of a psychiatrist, was being returned home from the East Village, where she had hidden herself away on Monday to take LSD trips and smoke marijuana.

The girl was found sleeping on the sofa in the lobby of an apartment building after her father made a public plea for her to come home.

Both incidents occurred when concern over juvenile drug usage

has reached such an apparent high in the city that nearly every public and private school has held, or plans to hold, parent discussion programs on drugs. The escalation of the use of drugs by youngsters has become one of the chief—if not the chief—topics of conversation at countless cocktail parties and other social gatherings.

Coney Island Section

The three school children, including a 13-year-old and a 15-year-old, were arrested early Tuesday morning selling heroin in the Coney Island section of Brooklyn. Their sales territory was only 10 blocks long, the police said, but the boys sold an average of 80 \$10 bags of heroin each day during their after-school job. Each of

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Isabel Salazar, 12, at home after three days of wandering under influence of drugs.

Ramsey Clark's Testimony Barred at 'Chicago 7' Trial

By Tad Szulc

CHICAGO, Jan. 29 (UPI).—Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark testified for an hour yesterday in this riot conspiracy trial of the "Chicago Seven," but the jury didn't hear a word of it.

Mr. Clark who was Attorney General at the time, told of sending two assistant attorneys general to Chicago to report on events which led to the 1968 Democratic national convention riots.

One of the men reported that a meeting with Mayor Richard J. Daley was "not very satisfactory."

Report on attorney Norman Mailer's appearance at the Chicago-Seven trial, Page 3.

we're not likely to get cooperation," Mr. Clark said. He said the aide was "favorably impressed" with Rennie Davis, now charged with conspiracy to incite the riots, and found him a "sincere person."

Judge Julius J. Hoffman sustained government objections which prohibited Mr. Clark from testifying about his opinion of security measures at the convention, the issue of electronic eavesdropping on the defendants' telephones or his own ability to provide relevant testimony.

Prosecution's Argument

Assistant U.S. Attorney Richard G. Schultz had argued that Mr. Clark's testimony would be "irrelevant and immaterial" and would

be "seriously prejudicial" to the government case. He also charged that defense attorneys would "make a spectacle of this as they have in the past."

Judge Hoffman allowed defense attorney William Kunstler to question Mr. Clark with the jury out of the room. When Mr. Kunstler, after many government objections, was finished, Judge Hoffman ruled that Mr. Clark "could not testify to anything material and relevant in this case."

Mr. Kunstler said that the ruling was "clearly unconstitutional," provided that the government and the judge were "screening" defense witnesses and would be a "prejudicial bar to testimony."

He said the only precedent for a judge keeping a defense witness from the stand was when a witness did not want to testify—and Mr. Clark was a willing witness.

Mr. Kunstler is one of two lawyers representing the seven defendants.

Yesterday's exchanges between lawyers and the judge was one of the most heated since the trial began Sept. 24.

At one point, when Mr. Kunstler said the judge was "reading the law like a straitjacket" in ruling on defense motions, Judge Hoffman replied: "I'll have to see how the last statement looks in print."

مكتبة الأمل

Indicted in Yablonski Deaths

Senator Says He Will Seek Major Probe of UMW Election

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (UPI).—Senator Harrison A. Williams Jr., D., announced yesterday that he will seek a major Senate investigation into charges of irregularities in the recent United Mine Workers election and into alleged tampering with the union's funds.

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Indicted Mayor Run Again Newark, N.J.

N.J., Jan. 29

Despite federal indictments against Mayor Frank Hague, Jr., he has placed in the race for mayor.

Mr. Hague, 71, was indicted on charges of racketeering and conspiracy to defraud the city of Newark.

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BEARLESS MANSON—His beard gone but his hair still shoulder-length, Charles Manson entered a Los Angeles courtroom Wednesday to plead in the Tate murder case.

Judge Enters Not Guilty Plea For Manson in Tate Slayings

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 29 (UPI).

Over the shouted objections of Charles M. Manson, a judge entered a plea of not guilty yesterday in the case of the hippie cult leader in the seven Sharon Tate-Labianes murders.

"Your honor, I object to any further proceedings," Manson said. "I object to the grand jury system. I object to the indictment. I object to the heinous behavior of the establishment in relation to the indictment."

Superior Court Judge George M. Dell interrupted, and Manson shouted, "Hold it."

"I'm not going to hold anything," Judge Dell retorted. "Enter a plea of not guilty on behalf of the defendant. Mr. Manson, you have pursued delay for the sake of delay."

Manson, clean-shaven for the first time since he appeared in court, paced nervously in the prisoner's box as he tried unsuccessfully to delay entering a plea in the case, in which he is acting as his own attorney.

At the end of the hour-long hearing, Manson's trial date was set for Feb. 9. It was expected, however, that the trial would not start until much later because two of the six defendants are resisting extradition to other states. Feb. 6 was set for a ruling on motions to dismiss the case.

Manson, dressed in a white blouse with a red brocade vest and with his hair falling to his shoulders, said he was so "mired down" in legal procedure that he had not had time to prepare his case.

Judge Dell then produced records showing that from Dec. 11 to Jan. 29, Manson had had 48 separate visitors at the jail and that some of them had seen him as often as 15 times.

"I'm not going to let you stand here making soap-box speeches about not being able to prepare your case when all these people come visiting you," he said.

Manson then asked that he be given permission to interview three of the girls accused in the case, Susan Denise Atkins, Linda Kasabian and Leslie Van Houten. Judge Dell granted permission on condition it was acceptable to attorneys for the three girls. Miss Atkins' testimony before a grand jury is the basis for the case against Manson.

Manson, reading from the California and U.S. Constitutions, argued that he should have both the privilege of representing himself and legal counsel at the same time. Judge Dell denied the motion.

"You are going to have a trial," he said, "whether you want one or not."

On Tuesday night, Dr. Guillermo Salazar, a psychiatrist, made a public plea for his daughter, Isabel, 12, to return home.

Dr. Salazar, whose profession has involved him in the treatment of drug addicts, said that Isabel was an addict who became involved in the business about two weeks ago. He said she had been in Central Park last year.

She was returned home after she was spotted sleeping on the sofa in the lobby of an apartment building in the East Village.

In an interview, her mother said, "I'm relieved that she's not dead. I thought she was dead. But my child is only 12 and a drug addict. That's tragedy enough."

The Salazars, who have four other children, are separated. The other children are all older than Isabel and have "no problems," Mrs. Salazar said.

Mrs. Salazar took Isabel out of school this year and went to Honduras with her.

"Now Isabel and I are leaving the country forever," Mrs. Salazar said. "This is a jungle, this country. It's going down the drain faster than anyone realizes. We're moving to Hong Kong, maybe South Africa. I'm just getting our visas and getting out of here."

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (UPI).—A magazine called The New Democrat is due to appear this spring in an attempt to provide a national forum for the young, scattered and frequently disgraced supporters of the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and Sen. Eugene McCarthy. It was learned yesterday.

Endorsed by an array of leading liberals, the magazine will be edited by Stephen Schlesinger, 27, son of historian Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. All other members of the staff are in their late twenties and were active in the 1968 presidential campaigns of Sen. Kennedy and the Minnesota Democrat.

The inaugural issue of the tabloid monthly is expected to appear in April or May and planned articles include contributions by Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D. Wis., Mayor Sam Massell of Atlanta, Rep. Don Edwards, D. Calif., and former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (UPI).—William F. Styron said the studio's "embarrassment" stemmed from "intimidation by black militants" who criticized the novel, which concerns the leader of the largest black uprising in the South before the Civil War. The militants said the book was racist and historically incorrect.

"They overlooked the fact that it was a novel and I could do anything I wanted to with it," Mr. Styron said, "although most reputable historians have said it was reasonably accurate. Actually the underlying resentment was that a white man had written a highly successful book about a black at a time when blacks were trying to rediscover their own past."

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Mr. Nixon's Opportunity

The vote in the House of Representatives Wednesday handily sustaining the President's veto of the HEW appropriation bill vindicates his authority—at least within his own party—and affords him an opportunity for constructive compromise. A possibility of compromise was explicit in Mr. Nixon's veto message; and, indeed, that prospect undoubtedly had something to do with the support he mustered. One area of compromise he suggested concerns removal of those provisions adopted by Congress to require administration expenditure of all funds appropriated for grant-in-aid programs. The other area concerns funds for impacted school districts; the President has suggested a "no-hardship clause" guaranteeing that no school district relying on this form of federal aid should have a school budget less than 95 percent of what it had in 1969.

These are shrewd proposals which would give the President the essence of what he wants—flexibility together with an appreciable reduction in expenditures—and which, at the same time, would give members of Congress a measure of the impact aid money so popular in their home communities. In all probability, a new appropriation bill will be formulated along these lines.

President Nixon has said respecting the impacted-area program what three Presidents before him have said—that it is inequitable and a relatively ineffectual way of distributing federal aid to education. He is undoubtedly right about that. Justified at

the time of the Korean war as a form of emergency assistance to areas suddenly swollen by war industry and defense installations, its indefinite continuance has some of the familiar attributes of pork-barrel handouts. But the point about the impacted-area program is that, for all its various flaws, it nonetheless represents a method of distributing federal funds to the schools and one that has a high degree of congressional support. It should therefore either be amended to make it more effective and equitable or replaced by some program of a similar magnitude.

In his veto message, President Nixon was highly critical of the whole system of federal aid to education. It is, he said, "much too inflexible" and it "frustrates planning by local officials and the development of creative new programs." He has promised to submit soon an education message proposing a new and searching look at the American school system. Well and good. But he needs to hear in mind that there is not much time left for looking. The American school system is decaying before his eyes; and the children dependent on that school system are irrevocably losing their only chance for the education they need for the realization of their potentialities. We have paltered and procrastinated for far too long with the country's schools. Mr. Nixon has a chance to exploit his victory dynamically and constructively.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Contempt of Court

Until this week American labor had never opposed a Supreme Court nominee on any basis other than his labor record. When the old American Federation of Labor mounted a successful campaign against President Hoover's designation of Judge John J. Parker 40 years ago, its objection to confirmation stemmed from the judge's decisions in cases involving unions. That was also the spur when George Meany testified last year against President Nixon's nomination of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth Jr.

Now, for reasons that have no direct connection with labor, Mr. Meany has put the AFL-CIO on record against the confirmation of Judge G. Harrold Carswell. The federation chief contends that the Carswell choice constitutes "a slap in the face to the nation's Negro citizens."

Skeptics may conclude that the primary motivation for the Meany move is a desire to defuse the anger felt by many civil rights organizations over the exclusionist policies toward Negroes practiced by many construction unions. The AFL-CIO head is himself the target of much of this anger for his leadership in the fight to block the admin-

istration's "Philadelphia Plan" for faster admission of blacks to skilled building jobs. Whatever impact such considerations may have had on the Meany decision, it nevertheless represents a welcome if belated broadening in the range of labor's approach to political affairs. Many hacks, including some of decidedly reactionary stripe, have been able to count on solid labor support so long as they voted "right" on narrow labor matters. Labor and the country will be well served if the federation's stand on Judge Carswell heralds a less sectarian view in its future approach to politics.

Given the utter lack of distinction that pervades the Carswell record, the AFL-CIO position contrasts favorably with that of the "union" representing the nation's lawyers. The American Bar Association, through its Committee on the Federal Judiciary, has done little to enhance respect for its own standards in evaluating Supreme Court nominees by unanimously pronouncing Judge Carswell "qualified." The more that is disclosed about the nominee, the clearer it is that approval of his nomination comes close to contempt of (the Supreme) court.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

France in Libya

"I give your enemy a revolver, but I promise you that if he kills you I shall never give it to him again." This is, in substance, what Premier Chaban-Delmas said about the Mirage sale. He showed the French where their interest was, and that it was well worth sacrificing such principles as honor, justice or peace in order to maintain this interest.

France is taking over the Libyan future, the roads, bridges, schools, the subsoil, the desert. This is an unhoped for chance which only a madman would miss. The Libyans have nothing but money. We are thus going to sell them everything. Our fortune is secured. A colonization of a new type begins without the usual worries. A wedge is being driven into the head of the African continent. This is not only a realistic policy but a great policy.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas seems to forget a certain number of realities: the bankruptcy of our decolonization policy in Black Africa; the great political instability of the Arab states, which make fragile the constructions built on them; the endless efforts of the four big powers to outbid one another in the Arab capitals; the relative modesty of Libya's needs of equipment, and many other things also, among which the interdependence of the Arab states against Israel is not the least.

This interdependence is so great that one cannot assert that the 100 French Mirages will never threaten Israel.

—From Combat (Paris).

Nixon's Priorities

A serious domestic argument is developing in the United States over President Nixon's veto of the appropriations bill for his own Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Mr. Nixon has made clear that by his actions he hopes to win to his side in this debate the people he has managed to win over by television before his public-relations men "the silent majority."

Mr. Nixon has professed himself determined to be a President of balanced budgets, as President Eisenhower sought to be. The effect of this, in a system of government where tax changes are notoriously difficult to bring about, is of course to put the most severe kind of squeeze on government spending. That in itself is not necessarily a bad thing. But what does need special care in circumstances of this kind is the choice of priorities for spending.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Having failed to halt inflation by ending the war or otherwise curbing the Pentagon, the critics will say, Mr. Nixon slashes the welfare spending which can alone build the America of his speechwriters' visions. Such apparent inconsistencies might seem easy to exploit. But practical politicians are wryly noting the President's skill in a key election year.

It was a Democrat-controlled Congress that voted the "inflationary" increase despite warnings.

—From The Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Jan. 30, 1895

NEW YORK—After the withdrawal of the New York troops from Brooklyn yesterday, rioting broke out again last night. The police had several conflicts with the striking tramway men, followed by some wild scenes of disorder and violence. Disorder continued this afternoon in Brooklyn. Many non-unionists were taken from their cars and beaten. Half of the lines were crippled by the cutting of wires, despite the efforts of the police, and at one time every line in the city was stopped.

Fifty Years Ago

Jan. 30, 1920

WASHINGTON—The Army reorganization bill providing for a peace-time army of 265,263 men has been reported by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. In accordance with the report of the committee, this would mean that the present Army facilities are entirely adequate. On the question of universal training, Senator Wadsworth insists that this program would not cost the country more than \$500,000 yearly. Representative Mendenhall, of the House, insists the cost will be much more.



Anti-Crime Bill vs. U.S. Rights

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON—It is a good thing that neither the bill of Rights nor the Magna Carta is the pending business of the Senate these days. If either were to be presented to the world's greatest deliberative body, in its present mood of political panic and myopia, it would undoubtedly be voted down as a needless restraint in the war on crime.

There was, of course, one notable liberal "victory" in the drug bill. As amended by the Senate, it provides that federal agents may not break into anyone's house without warning unless a judge has certified in advance that narcotics or other evidence probably "will" be destroyed if a warning is given. Originally, the judge could have issued a warrant for a "no-knock" raid if he found probable cause to believe that evidence "may" be destroyed without it.

This is a distinction with so little difference as to be absurd, since there is no way on earth for even the wisest of judges, whether he is Julius Hoffman or G. Harrold Carswell, to determine whether evidence probably "may" or probably "will" be destroyed if someone's constitutional rights are observed.

Lone Dissident

The no-knock vote followed passage of the so-called anti-crime bill, which only Lee Metcalf of Montana, long a defender of consumers and liberty, had the courage and vision to vote against. Virtually this whole page would be required to detail this bill's dangers and defects.

It would invade Fifth Amendment rights against self-incrimina-

tion by requiring courts, on request of the government, to force reluctant witnesses to testify in virtually any federal case, in return for immunity not against prosecution but only against evidential use of the compulsory testimony; and if any person so ordered to testify refused to do so, he could be summarily confined in jail until he submitted, although convicted of no crime whatever.

The bill would overturn a Supreme Court ruling that permits a defendant to see the transcript of an illegal wiretap from which evidence against him might have been derived; and it would establish the rule that evidence obtained, even if illegally, more than five years after an alleged crime is admissible in court—which is nothing but a statute of limitation on Fourth Amendment prohibition of unreasonable searches and seizures.

The Senate bill would permit grand juries to issue public reports recommending the removal of public officials for misconduct or misfeasance, even when the grand jury had been unable to find evidence sufficient for an indictment—a license to smear that is tantamount to a declaration of restriction on the kinds of misconduct that the jury could consider, much less by any right of cross-examination or confrontation granted to the smeared.

A New Class

This extraordinary document also would create a class of "dangerous special offenders." It is not entirely clear who such offenders may be, but they include persons previously convicted two

or more times of offenses punishable for more than a year in jail, persons convicted once in certain conspiracies, and persons who commit a felony as "part of a pattern" of criminal conduct (which "pattern" may or may not include misdemeanors, and may or may not be proven beyond a doubt).

But no matter who these special offenders turn out to be, a judge could sentence one of them for up to 30 years, regardless of the penalty the law sets for his specific offense; and in making his decision on whether a defendant is such a dangerous special offender, the judge would not be limited to consideration of admissible evidence—he could take into account, for instance, a confession obtained by coercion. If he failed to sentence severely enough, even so, the government could appeal to seek a stiffer sentence, or even to win the "dangerous special offender" judgment that a lower-court judge had refused to make.

All of this is necessary, says Sen. Roman L. Hruska, R., Neb., for the overwhelming majority, because "we are grappling for survival in the battle against crime." What we are really grappling for is survival against those who think that the rights of criminals can be suspended or diluted without endangering the rights of all Americans. The rights of criminals are the rights of all Americans and the inescapable truth is that if they are taken away from criminals they are taken away from every one of us.

And unless the House now acts courageously to prevent it, that is just what will have happened.

Nixon and the Europeans

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The successive visits to Washington of Prime Minister Wilson, President Pompidou and Chancellor Brandt reflect renewed U.S. interest in Europe and the growing concern of Europe with itself. Almost unobtrusively a change has come about in both goals and methods of superpowers and powers. This change is bound to be reflected in President Nixon's conversations.

The superpowers are tending to reduce the scale of their activities abroad, forced by drab economic circumstance if nothing else to head their own internal problems. Semantics may quibble whether America is in a recession or on the verge but the argument has limited significance. The Soviet Union is likewise gripped by what Brezhnev politely calls "a lagging behind in the rate of development in a number of branches of industry... slow growth of labor productivity and... great shortcomings in capital construction."

As a consequence, both Washington and Moscow are in a mood to reduce military expenditures and shrink global commitments. Russia is still heavily involved in the Middle East and gambles on a one-shot operation in Nigeria, but has cut investment in Latin America, is soft-pedaling Southeast Asia, and concentrates diplomatic initiatives on adjacent areas, primarily Europe. Here it especially craves peace because of its problems with China.

Primary Interest

There is likewise direct relationship between U.S. economic difficulties and the diminution of U.S. overseas undertakings. One sees gradual cuts in American commitments in Asia and a return to Europe as a primary field of interest—although not one in which U.S. involvement will expand. And the SALT talks between Russia and America, scheduled to resume in Vienna, are directly related to these trends.

The allies of each superpower are inevitably tied to that superpower's economic condition. For example, should the U.S. recession intensify, the market for British goods would shrink and Wilson's resurrected trade balance would face danger.

Moreover, the prime minister obviously had to discuss with Nixon on prospects of Britain's entry into the Common Market and the vague possibility of a deal with France

to make a "European" nuclear force.

Both Washington and London are evidently more concerned now with Europe than a year ago and, in a sense, this is also true of Paris and Bonn. Pompidou has carefully reduced the global extent of France's diplomatic aspirations and, as a result, focuses more intensively on Europe and the Mediterranean. Monsieur Brandt, who arrives here today, boldly tries to make the European market both inside the Common Market and with the Communist lands to the east.

Reaction to Brandt

Brandt's sudden ascendancy excites a variety of reactions. Paris feels somewhat squeezed and concentrates even more on new Mediterranean initiatives. The Hague, Brussels and even Rome, which didn't overly care for French domination of the Common Market, are beginning to wonder whether they prefer the prospect of German domination.

The British, severing vestigial links to Asia, eagerly and perhaps overoptimistically reckon that they will be admitted fairly soon to the European Community. However, one finds skeptics here wondering if the old Paris veto will be replaced by a London veto; in other words, if the British themselves will balk at the stiff entry price.

The chances of Paris and London together reviving that old ghost, the Anglo-French "European" nuclear force, are at any rate slim. Nor would Washington be more enthusiastic about that project now than it was when the idea was moot.

If Europe is again in the diplomatic forefront, the much debated Middle East is directly connected. After all, Europe's southern flank lies along the Mediterranean and a large part of the fuel for its industry comes from the Arab lands—as Pompidou points out.

Fortunately for Nixon, he has already prepared a groundwork of friendly relations with the three visitors he now successively receives. The only difficult hurdle to be crossed will be the Pompidou trip, which may well encounter wholly nonofficial public remonstrances because of emotions aroused by France's Libyan oil deal.

This could be unfortunate for two reasons. Until the Libyan arrangement, Franco-American relations had achieved a new warmth. Furthermore, one must recall that Pompidou, while friendly to the United States, is enough of a real-

ist to reckon he can perhaps balance off in Moscow policy formulations disregarded in Washington—just as Gen. de Gaulle did before him.

Labor's East Policy

"Bonn Labor Relaxes Moscow Boycott," published by the Herald Tribune of Jan. 13, in my view represents nothing but an unmitigated gathering of allegations and a hasty look at foreign policy. Replying to this article I should like to point out that the German Federation of Trade Unions (DGB) in its capacity as a large democratic mass organization, simply and solely wants to contribute its share toward the attempt at easing our relations with the neighboring countries of the East Bloc.

By undertaking such efforts the DGB will in no way depart from the principles of freedom and democracy it shares with its friends in the West. It will unreservedly continue its close cooperation with the free trade unions of the European Community and with the affiliates of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. As vice-president of the ICFU I have been at great pains to see to it that a settlement of differences with the AFL-CIO is brought about and that this organization will resume its membership in the ICFU.

The DGB, on the other hand, must expect its congenial friends in the West to have faith in it and to appreciate its particular responsibilities resulting from the historical development caused by the Hitler regime as well as from the exposed position in which Germany finds itself. Atrocious memories of World War II will gradually also have to be lived down in relations with the East. This, however, requires the Federal Republic to conduct an Eastern policy characterized by reason, patience and strength of character. It is only natural that the DGB should support such a policy of the new West German government, considering that this trade union organization at all times stood for peace between nations.

Defence policy in Europe, therefore, constitutes the elemental prerequisite of security and social progress. Defence as a preparatory for mutual understanding at the same time prepares the ground for a new form of coexistence which would put an end to the state of "no-war-any-longer-but-not-peace" which at this very hour characterizes the situation prevailing in this part of the world. We

The High Ground of Economy

Nixon's Veto Victory

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON—There was more ceremony than tension in President Nixon's first veto contest with Congress, and he prevailed Wednesday by an even larger margin than expected.

In procedures that were carefully negotiated over the last six weeks, the Democrats were allowed to register their desire for more spending on education and health while the President was given the chance to seize the high ground of economy to dramatize his battle against inflation. The outlines of the eventual compromise have been visible all along, but both sides wanted first to complete the formal goal that had been arranged with all the courtesy of medieval knight-hood.

The predictability of it all, however, has not diminished Mr. Nixon's sense of political achievement.

He has saved about \$900 million in the current budget. He has provoked a still skeptical business community that he will run some political risks to keep his word on fighting inflation. He has established himself as the penny-pincher against Democrats who already suffer from a reputation for budgetary extravagance. And he has hammered home the theme that the soaring cost of living, at a rate slightly worse than that in President Johnson's final year, must not be blamed on the Republicans.

In fact, to the extent that inflation has replaced the war in Vietnam as the principal political issue in this election year, Mr. Nixon may have taken the more popular as well as what he calls the more principled side of the argument—though his aides still claim credit for the courage of the veto.

Major Failure

In the process, Mr. Nixon was working consciously to correct what he deems to have been a major failure of his first year in office—the failure to convey to the country and to impose on Congress his sense of the national priorities for action. He did not fully articulate this theme until the State of the Union address last week, but his aim for both moral and political emphasis of it was shaped months ago and led directly to the veto maneuver.

The Democrats in Congress, of course, are also talking about a reemerging priorities, notably about a desire to spend more on defense to social programs. They found a "political" opportunity in the appropriation bill for education and health and thus added the \$1.3 billion in funds that provoked Mr. Nixon's action.

Not only liberals but many Republicans around the country saw value and political profit in increased aid to school districts across the land. A powerful new lobby came to their aid and helped to create an issue to help many incumbents in the congressional election next fall.

But Mr. Nixon's priorities fall into a different pattern, partly by political choice, partly by the logic of responsibility. After peace in Vietnam, he has chosen to place maximum emphasis on the fight against inflation, accepting reduced government spending and other unpopular economic consequences in the short run for the long-run goal of price stability.

Moreover, the President has contended that merely shifting funds from the Pentagon to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare would not cure U.S. ills. He contends that much has already been spent on programs of doubtful value or wasting administrative complexity.

Besides peace, a balanced budget and a war on crime, he says, if United States needs reform of governmental machinery, more search about the measures to could really help the underclass the ill and the poor and a more rigorous attempt to find alternatives to federal programs.

\$900 Million at Issue

More than a \$900 million savings was at issue, therefore, when President made it plain in December that he would not let the Democratic liberals run ahead in the allocation of spending priorities.

The President threatened Congress with a special session if it did not finish work on the money bills, but he moved to veto the education measure if it much exceeded his spending limits. The Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield, the man thing to Mr. Nixon's adversary the joust, wanted neither special session nor an adjournment during which a president "pocket veto" would have decried Congress a vote to override.

Administration aides then long hours on Capitol Hill, lining out the schedule for confirmation: delay until January, a vote to override and, that is, a quick compromise. Amidst a commotion, many presidential plans and public statements unfolded. Mr. Nixon, with 115 votes expected, moved to veto the bill, but this was only 36 short of a majority needed to block a thirds majority against his veto. With the compromises on the table, the veto was a relatively minor setback. The White House, running as though it had a maximum of 111 votes, wound up with 191.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Letters

Labor's East Policy

"Bonn Labor Relaxes Moscow Boycott," published by the Herald Tribune of Jan. 13, in my view represents nothing but an unmitigated gathering of allegations and a hasty look at foreign policy. Replying to this article I should like to point out that the German Federation of Trade Unions (DGB) in its capacity as a large democratic mass organization, simply and solely wants to contribute its share toward the attempt at easing our relations with the neighboring countries of the East Bloc.

By undertaking such efforts the DGB will in no way depart from the principles of freedom and democracy it shares with its friends in the West. It will unreservedly continue its close cooperation with the free trade unions of the European Community and with the affiliates of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. As vice-president of the ICFU I have been at great pains to see to it that a settlement of differences with the AFL-CIO is brought about and that this organization will resume its membership in the ICFU.

The DGB, on the other hand, must expect its congenial friends in the West to have faith in it and to appreciate its particular responsibilities resulting from the historical development caused by the Hitler regime as well as from the exposed position in which Germany finds itself. Atrocious memories of World War II will gradually also have to be lived down in relations with the East. This, however, requires the Federal Republic to conduct an Eastern policy characterized by reason, patience and strength of character. It is only natural that the DGB should support such a policy of the new West German government, considering that this trade union organization at all times stood for peace between nations.

Defence policy in Europe, therefore, constitutes the elemental prerequisite of security and social progress. Defence as a preparatory for mutual understanding at the same time prepares the ground for a new form of coexistence which would put an end to the state of "no-war-any-longer-but-not-peace" which at this very hour characterizes the situation prevailing in this part of the world. We

want peace and security so that we may pursue our democratic principles in freedom and without any fear.

We know very well with whom we have to deal if and when we meet with Eastern trade union representatives. We shall never permit ourselves to be forced to play the part of the "useful idiots," as Communists like to call their fellow-travelers. On no occasion will we allow ourselves to be manipulated between East and West will DGB representatives forget that they are sort of "enemies" in the obligations toward their friends in the ICFU. Admissions and even insinuations, therefore, are inappropriate, all the more since the authors do not know of anything significant to offer in place of our readiness to speak with the East. We will not make any progress whatsoever by remaining silent. An Eastern policy free of any illusions is thus the task of our time.

HINDE OSKAR VETTER
President German Federation of Trade Unions (DGB),
Düsseldorf.

Reagan's Majority

George St. George of Park Shores, The Great Britain, writes (Letters, Jan. 27). I find in this expression on the campus of San Francisco State College of the faculty-student strike of fall of 1967.

Gov. Ronald Reagan was at his best at that time to come the voting public that the "Silent Majority" of students on campus were attending classes, putting his policies and, in spite of keeping mum, while the "body counts" taken by faculty members during the showed that at times nearly half of the student body were out of classes.

Thus, while the Nixon administration has seized this phase of its own, the real credit for the Reagan landslide goes to the Gov. of California, Ronald Reagan.

GEROENE NICHOLSON
Freiburg, Germany.

Herald Tribune

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Baffling Waves of Gravity From the Milky Way Reported

By Walter Sullivan

CHICAGO, Jan. 29 (NYT)—A report of intense gravity waves, apparently coming from the core of the Milky Way, is so contrary to physical theory and present knowledge of the universe that theorists have found it hard to believe.

Yet there is widespread agreement that the observations, in which 200 "significant events" have been seen during the last six months, seem valid.

The findings, reported here yesterday by Joseph Weber of the University of Maryland, "are utterly wild," Kip S. Thorne of the California Institute of Technology said in trying to explain them.

He and Mr. Weber addressed members of the American Physical Society and the American Association of Physics Teachers at a joint meeting here.

About two-thirds of the gravity-wave events were recorded when the detection system was oriented toward the center of the galaxy. Either upward or downward through the earth, they should be detectable both from the sky and from below.

The existence of gravity waves was implied by Einstein's theories of relativity. They would be radiated, for example, by massive objects circling one another or in oscillation. However, their observation would be extremely difficult.

Mr. Weber has been trying to observe them for about ten years and his report of success last June was received with a certain amount of skepticism. It was not evident then that the signals might be coming from the center of the galaxy.

What troubles the theorists is the enormous amount of energy required, according to currently known physical laws, to account for each observed gravity-wave event. The almost daily frequency of these events is particularly troublesome.

To generate such an event at the

center of the galaxy would require a release of energy equivalent to an atomic explosion in which twice the mass of the sun was completely converted into energy. The more powerful events, observed about twice a year, would require ten times that much energy.

If material in the core of the spiral star system of which the sun and earth are a part—was burning up at that rate, one would expect nothing to be left. But in recent years there has been a growing suspicion that physical processes unknown to science may be taking place in galactic cores.

Of the five-week total, 3,677 were in National Health Service hospitals, 2,311 in approved clinics and 13 in "other places" which were not further identified.

More than 1,300 of the total were performed on girls under the age of 15.

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Mihajlov Due For Release On March 4

Word Is Received By Sister in U.S.

By Henry Raymond

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (NYT)—The family of Mihajlo Mihajlov, the Yugoslav author imprisoned on charges of insulting the Soviet Union and deriding his government, reported today he will be released on March 4, almost a year before his sentence expires.

Mr. Mihajlov's sister, Marija Ivusic, who lives in Albany, said in a telephone interview she received the news in a letter from her mother in Belgrade.

The letter said that the Yugoslav authorities had notified the 35-year-old author last week that he will be freed 11 months before he completes his four-year sentence, Mrs. Ivusic said. She speculated that the move was taken on the ground of good behavior, rather than in response to the repeated demands for his release by Amnesty International and other groups.

"We had hoped for an amnesty long before this," she added. "But we are so happy his will at last be free. This is wonderful news." Since his conviction in April, 1967, for writing against the Communist party, Mr. Mihajlov's imprisonment was viewed as a profound embarrassment to Yugoslavia's position as the most tolerant Communist regime of Eastern Europe.

Mr. Mihajlov, a former university lecturer in comparative literature, first achieved prominence in 1966 after publication of an essay titled "Moscow Summer," in which he criticized the remnants of Stalinism in the Soviet Union. The essay drew protests from Moscow and a violent attack on him from President Tito.

After serving 32 days in jail, he tried to launch an anti-Communist magazine and talked of starting an opposition party. He was arrested again in 1966 and a year later was tried and convicted on charges of having written against the Communist party and of showing his Russian leaflets printed by Yugoslav émigrés.

Mrs. Ivusic said today that her brother was completing a new book, "Fenêtres," on reflections during his imprisonment. A former student at George Washington University, she translated a collection of his earlier literary essays, "Russian Themes," published here in 1968.

Thousands of bus drivers and ticket collectors from many provinces marched in central Rome. They held a rally to call attention to their demands for 30 percent salary and benefit increases.

Buses and trams were struck for seven hours in the capital and similar strikes hit other cities, including Palermo. The transport companies have offered raises of 5 percent.

Meanwhile, the three major labor federations announced nationwide "manifestations and initiatives" for Feb. 6 to protect the rights of workers against "repression." They said union leaders would decide later what form the protest would take.

One hundred thousand employees of ENEL, the public electric power company, prepared to walk off the job starting at midnight tonight for a 24-hour nationwide strike. Officials said there was danger of electricity shortages because any breakdowns would go unrepaired.

He added: "The force of public opinion is worrying the Russians more than some people think."

Family to Visit Again
MUNICH, Jan. 29 (AP)—Hess, who is ill, will be visited next Monday by his wife and son for the second time in 28 years, a source close to the family said yesterday.

Mrs. Hess and the couple's son Wolf Ruediger, a 32-year-old engineer, will visit Hess, 75, in a British military hospital where he is being treated for stomach ulcers. The two first visited Hess for 30 minutes last Christmas Eve.

House Unit Would Ease Rules For Entry to U.S.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The House Immigration Subcommittee paid its respects to love Tuesday by voting to facilitate entry of U.S. residents' alien fiancés.

The bill the subcommittee sent to its parent Judiciary Committee would allow fiancées or fiancés of U.S. citizens or permanent residents to come to the United States. But they would have to marry within 90 days.

Chairman Michael A. Feighan said the new rule would eliminate the need for the U.S. party to go abroad to marry and bring in his spouse. The bill also would ease rules for entry of executive and specialist personnel of international companies and distinguished professionals.



A SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP?—Broadway star Barbara Streisand was the guest of Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau at a gala Wednesday in Ottawa.

Ulster's Security Council Meets on Renewed Violence

RELFEST, Jan. 29 (Reuters)—Northern Ireland's Prime Minister, Maj. James Chichester-Clark, held talks with security chiefs here today after five nights of sectarian disorders in Belfast's streets.

After the emergency meeting he said he would talk this evening with the Shankill Road Unionist Association, a Protestant group whose members live in the area worst hit by this week's violence.

The move by the prime minister to solve Protestant-Catholic tension at grass-roots level was seen here as an attempt to keep the tense situation in the city from deteriorating into the serious riots which struck Belfast last summer.

One result of the meeting was the placing of a ban on sales of liquor here this weekend in a move to counteract mounting Protestant-Catholic tension.

The move means all taverns will be closed throughout the weekend period. For some time last year public houses were required to close early.

The Security Committee also decided to extend the ban on public parades in the British province until Feb. 5.

The ban, imposed after last summer's rioting, was due to expire at midnight on Saturday.

Fire Destroys Town Center
SWANTON, Vt., Jan. 29 (UPI)—Flames whipped by winds of up to 50 miles an hour raced through this small town near the Canadian border early today, destroying the business district. The police said no injuries were reported.

Gov. Deane C. Davis declared Swanton a disaster area. Firemen from 25 communities in Vermont, New York and Canada, some from as far away as 50 miles,

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FASHIONS IN PARIS

Dior's Bohan Takes a Stand

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Naturally, Dior dropped skirts, and nobody has a better right.

Any resemblance except length, though, between the original New Look and Marc Bohan's is purely coincidental. Dior's was a wild peacock to fabrics after the war shortage and Bohan does it on a minimum.

The new Bohan clothes are long, limp and narrow. Let's admit it right now. The big influence here is not the thirties, the forties or turn of the century, but the mod look that came out of London a few years ago. Frowned on for a long time as a fashion bazaar, it is now becoming legitimate in the Paris couture.

Bohan's skirt lengths are between midi and maxi and, at the opening, most of Dior's staff were already wearing their navy blue woolen dresses that way. More fascinating than the long skirts, though, is the Dior revival of crepe georgette, used in 30 costumes through the collection.

Bohan's white crepe georgette dresses and evening pajamas with tucked and ruffled peplums are so new, so fragile and so female that they are certain of success. White crepe used to look soft, but it is cast in bronze compared to crepe georgette.

A Shock

As a collection, Bohan's seems to lack the warmth and color it usually has, but the designer wanted it that way, quiet and subdued. The daytime clothes are so neutral that a mannequin in a white dress over a mannequin dress comes with a shock of surprise. For evening, heads and faces are completely veiled in long, dark chiffon veils, part of the Oriental influence.

Models wear pale make-up, with only a touch of pink around their eyes. "I wanted them to look like children," Bohan says. Alexander has wound their hair around their heads in meek little braids or



From Christian Dior, right, two slip dresses in a dot-on-dot print. Above, Dior's Indian look in white crepe georgette, worn with a turban and an ankle bracelet.

Odile Montserrat, ASA Press.

colled it into chignons in the shape of their necks.

Daytime clothes are well proportioned and easy to wear. There is a large repertoire of coats: The big, belted types, the skinny ones bound in wool braid and the light little shirt-sleeve coats to be worn over their own dresses.

Bohan is more interested than ever in pants suits. He opens the collection with a suede suit printed to look like python. He trims many of his other pants suit jackets with python bands

and stripes as well as some mink coats. Black stockings and mink shoes don't add to the gaiety of it all, but they're universal.

Suits have cropped jackets (he calls them basques) and little dotted silk blouses with sport-shirt necklines. The mid-calf-length skirts are impractical and unflattering.

Paris is peppered with polka dots this season, and there are lots of them at Dior. The big dot over a little dot print that appears several times isn't art deco or Bauhaus but taken from a Lichtenstein contemporary painting.

Horsehair Jewelry

The new jewelry is made of horsehair. There are horsehair belts, chain necklaces and in horsehair tassels that look like small heart brushes.

There are almost no traditional evening dresses. An honest-to-goodness halterneck has become terribly square, you

know. The Duchess of Windsor, one of Bohan's most consistent customers, may turn up barefoot at parties this spring, scantily draped in white georgette, wearing a bracelet on one ankle and waving a fan of golden egret.

To make up for the sober look of his daytime clothes, Bohan's evening dresses are gaily little things, draped and slit up the side over a thigh-high undershirt. Many of them are printed in paisley patterns on georgette. The models wear ankle bracelets, and Oriental turbans, if not long veils.

Some of Bohan's evening dresses are demurely floor-length in front, but slit up almost to the waist behind. It's a shocker at first, but you can get used to anything, I find.

In his dot on dot print, Bohan does some slip dresses, loose, unfitted and with lingerie shoulder straps. Painter Niki de Saint Phalle designed one of the prints in the collection.

Any fashion collection that takes as definite a stand as this one is bound to be controversial. People expect Yves Saint-Laurent to go all-out, but not Bohan, who has often tried to please everyone. Cheers to him for deciding, at last, to go his own way and design what he believes in.

Chanel

At Chanel this afternoon, it was hard to believe that you weren't back in New York's Mark Hellinger Theater and that the figure in a black and white tweed suit at the top of the mirrored stairway was really Coco and not Katharine Hepburn.

With everybody else fussing and fuming over skirts, Chanel keeps her where she has always thought they ought to be, just below the knees. For a change, she is showing the shortest skirts in Paris.

For Chanel, there's quite a lot of news in the collection. Jackets are more fitted and, on some of the suits, cling to the girls like sweaters.

The blouse seems to have disappeared as an item of interest in the collection. Jackets are worn closed, which keeps the silhouette smaller with less of the old casual, loose, straight-up-and-down cardigan look.

Chanel uses fewer tweeds and more smooth fabrics like cotton,

gabardine and what seems to be a men's wear navy serge. One of the best in a group of dark suits, all good, is the black crepe.

For the first time, Chanel varies the all-suit parade with dresses and jackets. She shows many more dresses than usual, when there's a dearth of casual dresses everywhere else. Many of them are terribly pretty, especially the pastel prints that look like colors on a palette and swing out with pleats that start at the hips.

With everyone else going limp, Chanel puts petticoats under some of her full skirts.

Newest jewelry in the house are the wide gold filigree belts worn on both coats and dresses,

And After the Gala Was Over, Callas ...

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Maria Callas celebrated the premiere of her first film, "Medea," at the Opéra last night with Aristotle Onassis. While most of the chic people drifted off to where else but Maxim's after the show, Mrs. Callas discreetly disappeared to have supper with Mr. Onassis at Baronne Van Zuylen's Avenue Foch apartment. Other guests included the film producer Franco Rosellini and director Pier Paolo Pasolini, who earlier escorted her to the Opéra.

Mrs. Onassis had sent formal regrets (she's in New York, anyhow) and Mr. Onassis was supposed to fly to the United States on Wednesday. But at the last minute he changed his mind and decided to stay over. His booth at the Opéra sat empty, however.

The premiere, attended by Madame Georges Pompidou, was a personal triumph for Mrs. Callas. She looked great in a perfectly simple, navy blue, Renaissance gown by Italian designer Biki and exceptional pearl-shaped, 60-carat emerald earrings from Gérard's, the newest Paris jeweler. Alexandre had also done a good job on her hair, for which he got thanked nicely. Mrs. Callas gave him a

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The cinema has had many, many stars, but few comets—Nasimova, Gish, Negri, Garbo come to mind and now Maria Callas—who makes her screen debut in "Medea."

La Callas has often demonstrated that she is a superlative actress in the opera house—in "Norma," "Tosca" and "La Traviata"—but the change from one medium to another is always precarious. Ginevra Falgar, a favored prima donna, repeated her opera success in the movies, but Mary Garden did not.

Pasolini's "Medea" is not the Euripides tragedy set before the camera. Instead, drawing on many sources, it has been designed as a vehicle for a gifted actress who here has the opportunity to run the range from love-struck maiden to avenging fury. The retelling of the legend covers a ten-year period.

It begins with the expedition by Jason and his comrades in the Argos to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece, guarded by the sleepless dragon, Medea, daughter of the king of Colchis, falls in love with Jason and aids him, by magic, in securing the treasure. Fleeing with him, she slays her brother to retard the pursuit. In Corinth she and Jason live happily with their two sons until Jason treacherously tries to exile her so that he may marry Creon's daughter. Medea's terrible revenge, the subject of the famous play, is the climax.

The director, Pier Paolo Pasolini, shot his film amid ancient Turkish ruins, endowing it with a striking primitive quality that is in harmony with the stark narrative. The rich costumes, like the splendid photograph of Sergio Savatelli, is remarkable for subtle coloring and variety of tone. Theatricality, especially in the exposition sequences, the director indulges his Grand Guignol penchant for depicting slaughter. And, in the human sacrifice episode, the scene, with its glimpses of many faces, mainly takes on the aspect of a dissecting room in which the anatomy students have gone mad. These lapses of taste have a Roman circus vulgarity and one expects that Medea's murder of her children will be another grisly blood bath.

Here, however, Pasolini rises to the occasion and achieves a scene of lyric and poignant purity. With maternal tenderness, his Medea bathes her doomed children and croons them to sleep with a lullaby, before, reaching for the sacrificial knife. The performance of La Callas throughout is of rare beauty and strength, constantly fascinating and ably commanding, but this is her finest moment.

For the role of Jason, Pasolini selected Giuseppe Gentile, an Olympic Games gymnastic champion. Though a novice actor, Gentile acquires himself well, having imposing and handsome presence and being happily free of both beginner awkwardness and the pomposity of over-ripe professionalism. Laurent Terzieff is seen briefly as the loquacious centaur.

The Saint-Germain Studio, the Bonaparte and the Elysées, Lincoln cinemas are the places to be this week for an aesthetic adventure.



Maria Callas with director Pier Paolo Pasolini.

Three Into Two Won't Go," a new English film (at the Monte-Carlo in the original version), proves that repulsive theater people still believe they can get away with murder in the movies.

Peter Hall who directed "A Midsummer Night's Dream" is on the board of the Shakespeare Theatre. If playwright had mailed him present scenario for production at the Royal Shakespeare, would doubtless have sent back by return post.

Consider the material. A 40-year-old, married business picks up a hitch-hiking girl and has a passing affair. Later, she turns up at home and announces that she is with child. As this has been a stock situation in one expects a comedy. But one is treated to a most heavy drama about the destructive younger generation.

Rod Stelger attempts in the Jamings of "The Blue Gel" and Judy Geeson is a singing Marlene Dietrich. Of Blount is the shocked wife Peggy Ashcroft, her mother

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JEAN HERCEY, 94-100 Fg. St-Honoré. J. PAVOU, 17, St-Honoré, 10:30 a.m.

J. L. SCHNEIDER, 18, St-Honoré, 3 p.m.

SL. de RAUCH, 17, St-Honoré, 2:30 p.m.

MOLYNEUX, 5 R. Royale. 3:30 p.m.

YVES SAINT-LAURENT, 31, St-Honoré, 3 p.m.

TORRENT, 24 Av. Matignon, 3:30 p.m.

PHILIPPE VINET, 61 Rue François-Ier.

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Guy LAROCHE, 28 Avenue Montaigne. From 4:30 p.m.

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New Jazz Club for Paris

By Frank Van Brakle

PARIS, Jan. 29.—It's very hard to hear good, live modern jazz in Paris today. For lovers of Dizzy, Duke and Fats there are many clubs and discotheques. But aside from one or two obscure clubs and an occasional concert by a touring American group, the only modern jazz here is recorded.

Two enterprising young Frenchmen, Henri Caruso and Guy Lorrin, are trying to change this. They've re-done the old Blue Note club, given it an "in" name, the "Apollo," and intend to present the top American jazzmen on the modern side.

Jimmy McGriff, his organ and his trio, opened there last night to a packed house. With the charismatic, left-handed Larry Frazier on guitar, Leo Johnson on tenor sax and Jesse Kilpatrick on drums, the group is ideal for the room.

The acoustics are excellent. One is particularly aware of this, listening to the harmonic patterns in a minor key, developed by the organ and the guitar, two instruments that are difficult to master and even harder to regulate. McGriff's brilliant arrangements and the virtuosity of his sidemen make

for one of the best little groups going. He is certainly on the same level as the other top organizers, such as Jimmy Smith, "Groove" Holmes, Milt Buckner and the young Rhoda Scott, whom he helped get started in Europe.

The decor is orange-red with modern fixtures, befitting the name of the house. The cushioned seats are comfortable and the service is good, and there is ample leg-room, even on a crowded night.

The head barmen is the well-known, amiable Jean Pallagrosi, formerly of the Lido and the King Club. The drinks are expensive, 20 F (\$4) for the first and 15 F (\$3) for the second. The crowd is predominantly young, which, interestingly enough, shows that not all the younger generation dig only rock and pop.

Jimmy McGriff will be featured until Feb. 15. Following him will be Phil Woods, "Groove" Holmes, "Philly" Joe Jones, Stan Getz and Herbie Mann.

Apollo (ex-Blue Note), 27 Rue d'Artois, Paris (8e), Tel. 15-02. Open every night except Sunday, 10 p.m.

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Home Cooling '70 Seen No Quick Shift Predicted by Bonn

Jan. 29 (Reuters).—The German government predicted that 1970 would be a year of economic growth with no change in activity.

The forecast, a fall in the country's trade surplus of \$1 billion, to around \$5 billion, is a significant improvement on the 1969 forecast.

The government forecast a 2 percent increase in the country's gross domestic product (GDP) for 1970.

The forecast is based on the assumption that the country's economy will remain stable throughout the year.

The government also predicted that the country's unemployment rate will remain at 3.5 percent.

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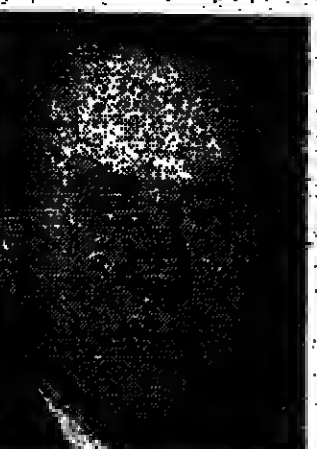
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Raymond Brissard



Jose A. Gibernat

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Raymond Brissard, chief executive of the French Schneider group and Electrolux of Belgium, has been named chairman of Jeumont-Schneider, succeeding Jean Foray, who becomes honorary chairman. Mr. Foray remains chairman of the Schneider group and Philippe Bonita remains chief executive of Jeumont-Schneider.

Walter Berchard, general manager of Swissair, has announced that he will retire at the end of the year. His successor will be Armin Balthasar, Mr. Berchard's deputy.

Reynolds Co., formerly Reynolds Tobacco, has established Reynolds Italia SpA as a subsidiary of Reynolds Europe SA. The new firm, to be located in Rome, will be directed by Enzo Fel.

Alitalia directors have named Cesare Romiti, chief executive, to succeed Bruno Vesani who is retiring.

Fidelity Bank of Philadelphia subsidiary Business Associates SA of Geneva has named Michel Demaree, a vice-president and a member of the board of directors.

McDonnell Douglas Corp. today reported that fourth-quarter earnings had been up in half in 1969, although it turned in a 24 percent gain for the year as a whole.

The firm's quarterly earnings dropped to \$16.15 million, or 52 cents a share, from \$24.7 million, or \$1.20 a share, a year earlier. Revenue slipped 17 percent to \$715.3 million from \$841 million.

Most of the fourth-quarter earnings slide was attributable to a \$14.4 million, 44 cents a share, loss from the firm's subsidiary Conquest Corp.

For the year, McDonnell Douglas reported net of \$117.65 million, or \$4.08 a share, up from \$94.73 million, or \$3.20 a share, on revenue of \$6.02 billion, down 18 percent from 1968's \$7.21 billion.

The firm reported its backlog as of Dec. 31 was \$2.56 billion, down from \$3.56 billion a year earlier. It said 59 percent of this total is commercial, the rest government business.

Phillips Petroleum.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (Special).—Phillips Petroleum reported today a 18 percent slip in net earnings for 1969, despite a 26 percent profit gain in the fourth quarter.

Fourth-quarter net rose to \$36.4 million from \$28.5 million the year before. Neither per-share earnings nor revenues for the period were reported by the company.

For the full year, profits slipped to \$194.2 million, or \$2.92 a share, from 1968's \$163.8 million, or \$2.37 a share, on revenues of \$2.23 billion, up almost 5 percent from the year before's \$2.13 billion.

Phillips blamed the year's softening in profits on lower prices for various products, lower domestic natural gas liquid production and startup costs for a project to ship natural gas to Japan from Alaska.

As well as generally rising costs. The firm said these factors were only partially offset by the increased sales volume, higher gasoline prices and higher returns on chemicals.

Marathon Oil.

Another major U.S. oil firm, Marathon, reported today a 74 percent gain in profits for 1969, down from the 10 percent gain it had reported in the first nine months of the year.

Although fourth-quarter figures were not released by the firm, indicated profits came to \$33.9 million, virtually the same as the \$33.8 million of the year-ago period.

For the full year, Marathon's earnings rose to \$289.8 million, or \$2.99 a share, from the year before's \$283.3 million, or \$2.81 a share, while revenues climbed 15 percent to \$3.85 billion from 1968's \$3.32 billion.

UAL Inc.

UAL Inc., the holding company for United Air Lines, reported today that growth in net earnings came to 7 percent for the year. The gain in the fourth quarter was just under 6 percent.

The year's profits totaled \$44.69 million, or \$2.29 a share, compared with \$42.75 million, or \$2.23 a share, in 1968. Revenue jumped 17 percent to \$1.48 billion from \$1.26 billion.

In the fourth quarter, net totaled \$5.15 million, or 27 cents a share, up from \$4.87 million, 25 cents a share, a year earlier. Revenue was not disclosed.

Alcan Aluminum.

Alcan Aluminum reported a 24 percent gain in 1969 earnings, aided by a 53 percent climb in fourth-quarter results.

Fourth-quarter net came to \$23.3 million, or 75 cents a share, compared with \$15.5 million, or 49 cents a share, in the 1968 period. Revenue, meanwhile, jumped 24.6 percent to \$360 million from \$289 million in the year-ago period.

For the year as a whole, the firm reported profits of \$88.9 million, or \$2.23 a share, up from \$71.5 million, or \$1.84 a share, in 1968. Revenues rose 23 percent to \$1.25 billion from \$1.1 billion a year earlier.

Earlier, Alcan had said its profits improved, but it related to the fact that all its Canadian input facilities had operated without labor stoppages for the first time since the early 1950s.

Jones and Laughlin.

Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp. released figures today showing a loss of \$185,000, or 2 cents a share, in the fourth quarter of the year, which brought earnings for 1969 as a whole to 20 percent less than 1968 levels.

The company cited the cumulative effects of internal steel shortages related primarily to labor problems which caused "extraordinary cost increases and lost sales opportunities in the second half."

J&L showed 1969 earnings of \$23.1 million, or \$1.34 a share, down from \$27.85 million, or \$1.55 a share, in 1968, while revenues rose 4 percent to \$1.06 billion from \$1.02 billion the year before.

The fourth-quarter loss this year compared with a profit of \$782,000, or 2 cents a share, in the 1968 period. Quarterly sales rose 22.7 percent to \$255.2 million from the year-earlier \$208 million.

GM Profits Wound Up On Downside in 1969

DETROIT, Jan. 29 (Reuters).—General Motors, the largest U.S. industrial corporation, wound up an uneven year with profits down just over 1 percent, after holding onto a 5 percent gain through the first nine months of the year.

The company announced today that earnings for 1969 totaled \$1.71 billion, or \$5.95 a share, down from the year before's \$1.73 billion, or \$6.02 a share. Revenues for the auto giant rose 6.6 percent to \$24.8 billion from 1968's \$23.2 billion.

Indicated fourth-quarter results at GM showed a decline of 36 percent, to \$610 million from \$950 million in the year-ago period.

The firm's performance during the year includes a 26 percent earnings gain in the third 1969 quarter, largely attributed to a car-sharing-unit switchover to the 1970 model line. In the second quarter, profits were off 17 percent.

McDonnell Douglas.

McDonnell Douglas Corp. today reported that fourth-quarter earnings had been up in half in 1969, although it turned in a 24 percent gain for the year as a whole.

The firm's quarterly earnings dropped to \$16.15 million, or 52 cents a share, from \$24.7 million, or \$1.20 a share, a year earlier. Revenue slipped 17 percent to \$715.3 million from \$841 million.

Most of the fourth-quarter earnings slide was attributable to a \$14.4 million, 44 cents a share, loss from the firm's subsidiary Conquest Corp.

For the year, McDonnell Douglas reported net of \$117.65 million, or \$4.08 a share, up from \$94.73 million, or \$3.20 a share, on revenue of \$6.02 billion, down 18 percent from 1968's \$7.21 billion.

The firm reported its backlog as of Dec. 31 was \$2.56 billion, down from \$3.56 billion a year earlier. It said 59 percent of this total is commercial, the rest government business.

Phillips Petroleum.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (Special).—Phillips Petroleum reported today a 18 percent slip in net earnings for 1969, despite a 26 percent profit gain in the fourth quarter.

Fourth-quarter net rose to \$36.4 million from \$28.5 million the year before. Neither per-share earnings nor revenues for the period were reported by the company.

For the full year, profits slipped to \$194.2 million, or \$2.92 a share, from 1968's \$163.8 million, or \$2.37 a share, on revenues of \$2.23 billion, up almost 5 percent from the year before's \$2.13 billion.

Phillips blamed the year's softening in profits on lower prices for various products, lower domestic natural gas liquid production and startup costs for a project to ship natural gas to Japan from Alaska.

As well as generally rising costs. The firm said these factors were only partially offset by the increased sales volume, higher gasoline prices and higher returns on chemicals.

Marathon Oil.

Another major U.S. oil firm, Marathon, reported today a 74 percent gain in profits for 1969, down from the 10 percent gain it had reported in the first nine months of the year.

Although fourth-quarter figures were not released by the firm, indicated profits came to \$33.9 million, virtually the same as the \$33.8 million of the year-ago period.

For the full year, Marathon's earnings rose to \$289.8 million, or \$2.99 a share, from the year before's \$283.3 million, or \$2.81 a share, while revenues climbed 15 percent to \$3.85 billion from 1968's \$3.32 billion.

UAL Inc.

UAL Inc., the holding company for United Air Lines, reported today that growth in net earnings came to 7 percent for the year. The gain in the fourth quarter was just under 6 percent.

The year's profits totaled \$44.69 million, or \$2.29 a share, compared with \$42.75 million, or \$2.23 a share, in 1968. Revenue jumped 17 percent to \$1.48 billion from \$1.26 billion.

In the fourth quarter, net totaled \$5.15 million, or 27 cents a share, up from \$4.87 million, 25 cents a share, a year earlier. Revenue was not disclosed.

Alcan Aluminum.

Alcan Aluminum reported a 24 percent gain in 1969 earnings, aided by a 53 percent climb in fourth-quarter results.

Fourth-quarter net came to \$23.3 million, or 75 cents a share, compared with \$15.5 million, or 49 cents a share, in the 1968 period. Revenue, meanwhile, jumped 24.6 percent to \$360 million from \$289 million in the year-ago period.

For the year as a whole, the firm reported profits of \$88.9 million, or \$2.23 a share, up from \$71.5 million, or \$1.84 a share, in 1968. Revenues rose 23 percent to \$1.25 billion from \$1.1 billion a year earlier.

Earlier, Alcan had said its profits improved, but it related to the fact that all its Canadian input facilities had operated without labor stoppages for the first time since the early 1950s.

Jones and Laughlin.

Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp. released figures today showing a loss of \$185,000, or 2 cents a share, in the fourth quarter of the year, which brought earnings for 1969 as a whole to 20 percent less than 1968 levels.

The company cited the cumulative effects of internal steel shortages related primarily to labor problems which caused "extraordinary cost increases and lost sales opportunities in the second half."

J&L showed 1969 earnings of \$23.1 million, or \$1.34 a share, down from \$27.85 million, or \$1.55 a share, in 1968, while revenues rose 4 percent to \$1.06 billion from \$1.02 billion the year before.

The fourth-quarter loss this year compared with a profit of \$782,000, or 2 cents a share, in the 1968 period. Quarterly sales rose 22.7 percent to \$255.2 million from the year-earlier \$208 million.

Reaction to Economic, Corporate News N.Y. Stocks Plunge, Losses Top Gains 3 to 1

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (NYT).—Steady pressure on blue-chip stocks drove the Dow Jones Industrial average down 10.49 today to a final reading of 748.35.

SONJ Plans Stock Offer

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (WP).—Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey announced today it will sell more than \$400 million worth of new stock to its shareholders next month.

Jersey, the world's largest petroleum company, said it will offer holders one share for each 25 they now hold, at a price to be determined at the time of the sale.

Subject to approval by the Securities and Exchange Commission, the sale will begin on Feb. 15 to holders of record on Feb. 12 and will end on or about March 11.

Based on today's close of \$56.875, the offering—3.6 million shares—would be worth \$204.375 million.

Jersey's stock did not trade for most of the day as the New York Stock Exchange held up dealings pending the announcement.

The offering marks the first time Jersey has sold stock to its shareholders since December, 1957, when 6.5 million shares were sold for \$265 million. It is the largest offering ever made by the company.

Jersey's move marks the third time in the past week that a major company has announced plans to tap the staggering public market for funds. Last week, American Telephone said it will sell \$1.5 billion in bonds to its shareholders and, on Tuesday, Chrysler Corp. revealed plans for a \$150 million bond offering.

Some analysts criticized the company for choosing to sell common stock, but they did not blame it for today's \$1.25 decline.

Jersey said the proceeds of the offering, which will be underwritten by a group headed by Morgan Stanley and Co., will be used to meet capital and exploration expenditures and working capital requirements in connection with Jersey's worldwide operations.

Other steel firms have announced similar increases. The companies have cited profit squeezes caused by boosts in wage and raw material costs as reasons for the price increases.

The Nixon administration, whose major stated goal is to end the current inflationary spiral, has so far not reacted to the steel hikes.

Price moves in steel, the basic building block of industry, have wide ramifications throughout the economy. In the previous Kennedy and Johnson administrations, public confrontations forced the steel companies to reconsider moves to raise prices.

Products Involved

The products involved in today's move—hot rolled, cold rolled and coated sheets—account for about 38 percent of total industry shipments.

Although other producers had raised prices on these products over the past week, the U.S. Steel move is expected to ensure that the hikes stick.

U.S. Steel said the new prices would go into effect Feb. 1. The giant steelmaker said it was raising the price of hot rolled sheets and strips \$4 a ton, cold rolled sheets \$5 a ton and coated sheets \$6 a ton. It said the coated sheets included galvanized and aluminum coats.

Amco, Jones and Laughlin, Bethlehem and Republic Steel have already announced increases.

Earlier this week, U.S. Steel reported a 14 percent drop in 1969 profits, despite a 4.6 percent jump in sales. Bethlehem and Republic, the second and third largest U.S. producers, have reported record 1969 sales but only slight improvement in their earnings, and Jones and Laughlin, today reported a 20 percent drop in 1969 earnings.

The U.S. Steel move was the culmination of an industry trend which has seen prices lifted on over half the industry's products.

Within the past week or so, many producers, U.S. Steel included, have raised prices on carbon steel plates and structural shapes used in the construction industry.

These account for about another 15 percent of total industry shipments, and the price increases averaged about 5 percent.

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Russian Ruble Is Reportedly Made Transferable in Bloc

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Jan. 29 (NYT).—An unconfirmed French news agency report from Moscow said yesterday that the Soviet Union had introduced a transferable ruble, a reform long sought by East European countries to restructure trade in the Communist bloc.

Agence France-Presse said it learned of the development from Nikolai Fedotov, secretary of Commerce. Neither the Soviet news agency, Tass, nor the New York Times bureau in Moscow could confirm the report.

Poland and Hungary have long championed the idea in the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), the trading organization of the Soviet-bloc.

The step amounts to setting up a common unit of value accepted by all members within, but outside, the trade bloc, in settling accounts.

In significance it would compare with the establishment of a multi-lateral clearing system by West European countries in 1950 when they organized the European Payments Union.

For lack of an accepted monetary standard, some of the East Europeans have been building up large credits within Comecon with no way of converting them into usable foreign exchange.

Before the August 1968 Soviet-led invasion, Czechoslovakia had credits estimated at up to \$500 million with the Soviet Union.

Primitive Commerce

The system has produced a primitive method of conducting commerce in which bilateral barter deals predominate.

Western monetary specialists say that a transferable ruble, even though it was not convertible into Western currencies, might stimulate East-West trade.

This is the way it might work: France sells machinery to Poland worth \$1 million. Hungary owes Poland \$1 million for the purchase of coal. France has a debt to Hungary of \$1 million for sunflower seed oil.

France would not accept slots from Poland, but it might accept transferable rubles if it knew it could meet its debt to Hungary using the same rubles.

Today all East-West trade is conducted in dollars. Since their dollar reserves are not plentiful, the East Europeans find it difficult to finance purchases of needed technology.

A multi-lateral clearing with a transferable ruble could make the process easier, Western experts said.

U.S. Banks' Eurodollar Borrowings Decline

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (Reuters).—Eurodollar borrowings by U.S. banks from their foreign branches dropped in the week ended Jan. 21, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday.

Borrowings dropped by \$509 million, bringing gross liabilities to \$13.36 billion, the Fed said. The drop follows an \$848 million increase in the previous week.

SPORTY CAR—Simca, the French affiliate of Chrysler Corp., plans to introduce the "1000 Rallye" on Feb. 4, designed "for young people attracted to sports cars." The price will not be set until Feb. 15, but a company spokesman said that it will sell for "less than 9,000 francs" or something over \$1,600 at the retail level in France.

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SPORTY CAR—Simca, the French affiliate of Chrysler Corp., plans to introduce the "1000 Rallye" on Feb. 4, designed "for young people attracted to sports cars." The price will not be set until Feb. 15, but a company spokesman said that it will sell for "less than 9,000 francs" or something over \$1,600 at the retail level in France.

Charvet

New York Stock Exchange Trading

| 1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds | 1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds | 1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds | 1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds | 1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| High, Low, Div. in \$ | High, Low, Div. in \$ | High, Low, Div. in \$ | High, Low, Div. in \$ | High, Low, Div. in \$ |
| 212.12 Alcoa 49 1/2 | 212.12 Alcoa 49 1/2 | 212.12 Alcoa 49 1/2 | 212.12 Alcoa 49 1/2 | 212.12 Alcoa 49 1/2 |
| 212.12 Alcoa 49 1/2 | 212.12 Alcoa 49 1/2 | 212.12 Alcoa 49 1/2 | 212.12 Alcoa 49 1/2 | 212.12 Alcoa 49 1/2 |
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| 212.12 Alcoa 49 1/2 | 212.12 Alcoa 49 1/2 | 212.12 Alcoa 49 1/2 | 212.12 Alcoa 49 1/2 | 212.12 Alcoa 49 1/2 |

| 1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds | 1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds | 1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds | 1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds | 1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| High, Low, Div. in \$ | High, Low, Div. in \$ | High, Low, Div. in \$ | High, Low, Div. in \$ | High, Low, Div. in \$ |
| 212.12 Alcoa 49 1/2 | 212.12 Alcoa 49 1/2 | 212.12 Alcoa 49 1/2 | 212.12 Alcoa 49 1/2 | 212.12 Alcoa 49 1/2 |
| 212.12 Alcoa 49 1/2 | 212.12 Alcoa 49 1/2 | 212.12 Alcoa 49 1/2 | 212.12 Alcoa 49 1/2 | 212.12 Alcoa 49 1/2 |
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European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

| Amsterdam | Brussels | London | Paris | Zurich |
|-----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |
| 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |
| 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |
| 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |
| 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |
| 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |
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| 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |
| 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |

Bank Stocks

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

| Bank of Am. N.Y. | Bank of Montreal | Bank of Toronto | Bank of Victoria | Bank of Western Canada |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|
| 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |
| 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |
| 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |
| 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |
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| 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |
| 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |
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| 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |
| 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |

N.Y. Highs and Lows

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

| High | Low | High | Low | High | Low |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |
| 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |
| 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |
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| 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |
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| 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |

Market Summary

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

| High | Low | High | Low | High | Low |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |
| 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |
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| 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |

Standard & Poor's

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

| High | Low | High | Low | High | Low |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |
| 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |
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| 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |
| 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |
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| 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

| High | Low | High | Low | High | Low |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |
| 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |
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| 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |
| 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |
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| 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |
| 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |

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(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

| High | Low | High | Low | High | Low |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |
| 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |
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| 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |
| 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Jan. 30, 1970

| Fund Name | Assets | Liabilities | Net Assets | Yield |
|-----------------|---------|-------------|------------|---------|
| 1. A.P.F. Fund | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |
| 2. A.P.F. Fund | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |
| 3. A.P.F. Fund | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |
| 4. A.P.F. Fund | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |
| 5. A.P.F. Fund | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |
| 6. A.P.F. Fund | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |
| 7. A.P.F. Fund | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |
| 8. A.P.F. Fund | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |
| 9. A.P.F. Fund | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |
| 10. A.P.F. Fund | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 | 105.125 |

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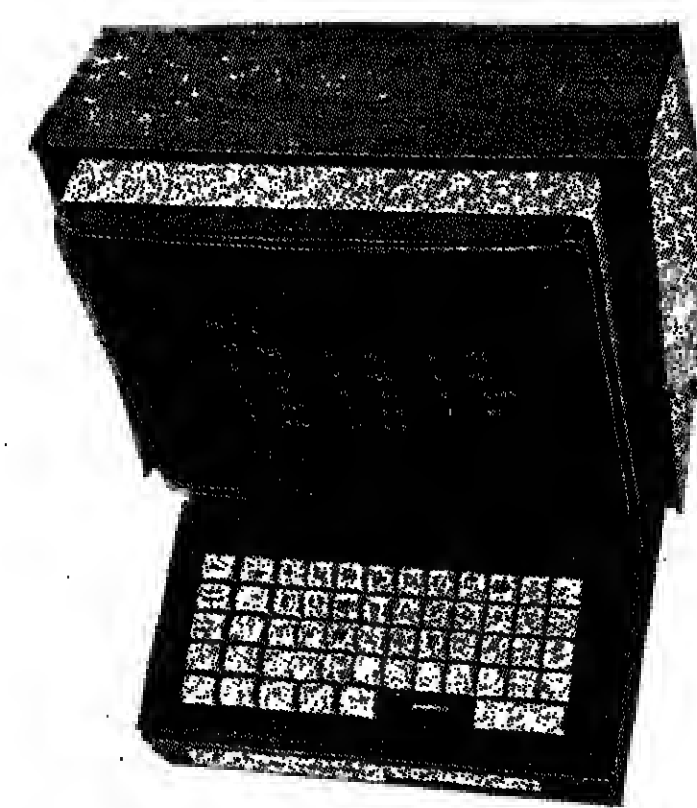
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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1036.

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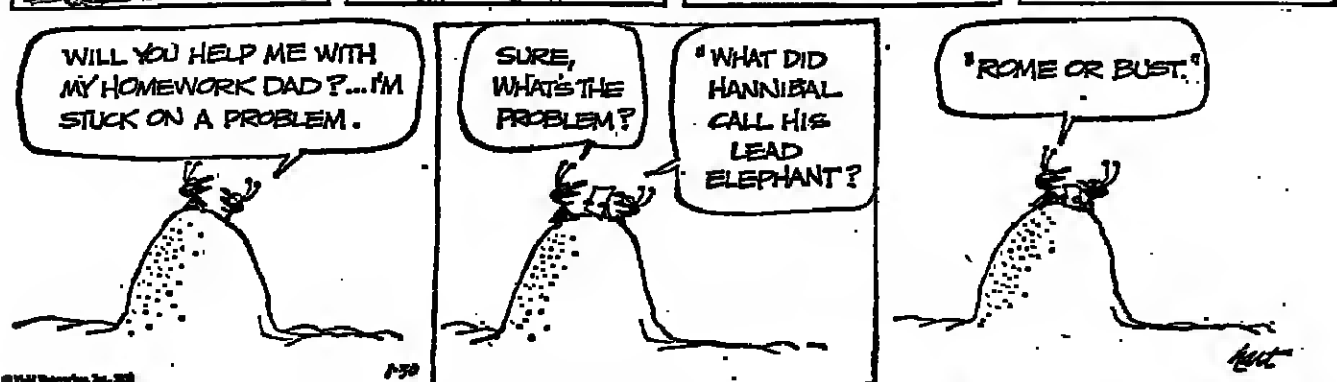
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South opened with one no-trump, holding an 18-point maximum for the bid, and his partner showed excessive optimism in jumping to three no-trump. However, the same contract would no doubt have been reached if North had steered a steady course by raising to two no-trump or by bidding two clubs, Stayman, followed by a heart bid.

A club lead would have defeated the contract, but there was little to choose between the minor suits. West led the diamond four, perhaps because the suit was "stronger," and South was able to win with the jack.

The declarer began to establish hearts by leading the queen, which West took with the king. Diamonds were clearly a hopeless proposition, but West found the winning shift by leading the club deuce.

The defense was now in a position to develop clubs, making three tricks in that suit and two hearts before South could get close to nine tricks. But when East played the club ace South successfully confused the issue by dropping the club king.

East thought he knew what this meant. It was "obvious" that South held both king and queen of clubs and was unblocking to preserve a club entry to the dummy. So East returned the diamond five, hoping that his partner held a five-card suit that could be developed.

South won with the diamond ace, drove out the heart ace and made nine tricks, with three spades, three hearts and three diamonds. He did not need a club trick.

East might have hit on the

right defense if he had considered that his partner had led the club deuce. With a worthless holding West would have led a higher spot card. However, this does not detract from South's play of the club king, a brilliant piece of misinformation by a specialist in information.

NORTH
 ♠ A J
 ♥ 10 7 4 2
 ♦ 8 7 3
 ♣ J 10 5

WEST
 ♠ 7 6 5
 ♥ A K
 ♦ Q 9 6 4
 ♣ Q 8 6 2

EAST
 ♠ 10 9 8 4 3
 ♥ 6 5 3
 ♦ 10 5
 ♣ A 3 7

SOUTH
 ♠ K Q 2
 ♥ Q 10 9
 ♦ A K J 2
 ♣ K 4 3

Both sides were vulnerable.
 The bidding:
 South West North East
 1NT Pass 3NT Pass
 Pass Pass
 West led the diamond four.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

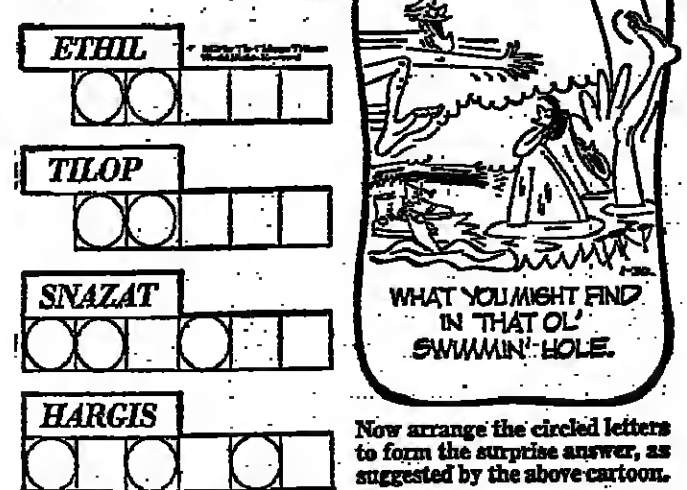
| | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------|
| FORE | GROY | SINCE |
| ITER | LEMA | ARMOS |
| TARS | ALABAMIAN | ANS |
| TRUTH | SEMER | ENC |
| OUTWEST | CLASSICS | ES |
| YAPID | NATIONALS | ALIA |
| ITAL | ONE | PIETES |
| STREISAND | LEERY | |
| ERA | MAHA | RID |
| DAMNUS | DEFLATE | |
| ODIO | ALL | IN |
| STOUT | THIR | PS |
| STORIE | KREE | SLEE |
| ARSON | SOBS | SEEN |

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: CHUTE FAUNA SUBMIT TURGID
 Answer: Where a pedestrian might feel on edge—AT THE CURB

BOOKS

THE HARRIED LEISURE CLASS

By Staffan Eurenstam Linder. Columbia University Press. 182 pp. \$7.

Reviewed by Van Doorn Ooms

ECONOMIC theorists are reluctant imperialists. While whispering among themselves, and to their students, that economics provides a general framework for the analysis of human behavior, they customarily cultivate narrow gardens with their theoretical tools and bring forth fruit which seems peculiarly unappetizing to those concerned with larger social and cultural questions. Even John Kenneth Galbraith's important work, "The Affluent Society," emerges more as a set of brilliant obiter dicta than as an extension of economic theory.

Staffan Linder's new book, "The Harried Leisure Class," a refreshing, blatantly imperialistic exploration of the social and cultural implications of a single economic problem, the increasing scarcity of time relative to goods, will be roundly attacked by non-economists for the casual empiricism which purports to document its conclusions. It is, nevertheless, an extremely important book, providing a general framework for thinking about para-economic life; it suggests insights into behavior which will fascinate, startle, and perhaps anger the reader.

The basic theory, which was developed independently by Gary Becker in 1965, is disarmingly simple. As economic growth proceeds through increases in productivity, consumption goods are spewed forth in abundance while the supply of time remains fixed. But time is required not only for the production of goods, but also for their maintenance and, especially, their enjoyment. At low levels of productivity in low-income countries, goods are relatively scarce and time for their maintenance and enjoyment is plentiful. But as the supply of goods per capita rises, time becomes relatively scarce, and the harried consumer is driven into a hectic, but ultimately fruitless, series of behavioral adjustments to real competing uses. The "underdeveloped" culture of time-surplus evolves into a "developed" culture of time-famine.

The implications for the classical-liberal view of economic progress are profound. While the liberal tradition has seen productivity increases as a means of liberating time (and therefore man) from labor for "time-intensive" meditative and cultural pursuits, inhabitants of the time-famine culture find themselves compelled by the laws of rational choice to devote increasing amounts of time to "goods-intensive" activities.

The economic heaven at the end of the road is short on cherubic choirs and Grecian urns, but contains "an infinite volume of consumption goods, which pleasure-hungry angels will feverishly try to exploit during the limited time at their disposal per day." It is heaven where time-consuming children are fanned out of the family and attention-demanding elders efficiently disposed of, like the throw-away bottle or the three-year-old car.

In the Polaroid-toting millennium, direct experience, being wasteful, is forgotten; for ex-

ample, going to a stadium watch football takes more than seeing it at home. The pressures of time, for seducing a coy mistress, leave her high and dry; as itself "is so vulnerable to petition," as Linder notes, observations on the trends of modern culture are of a hardly novel. What, then, in Linder's analysis, ever, is their coherence in a general model which briefly inverts the facile gesticulations of economists about ends of the growth process. Nevertheless, some harried fancies need to be asked apart from those that would crucial assumption of the thesis is that society in the future will continue to demand of goods and services require significant additional amounts of time for the and maintenance. Surely ever, our most critical diets need to allocate adequate housing, education, and other social amenities in our cities, a maintenance of income, a time-rich victims of not are not of this type.

Our society may, of course foolishly, and these priorities, but I shall have been damned if I have been damned to serve rather than by an orable economic laws, concern with the pro (though not the theory) scarcity may appropriate deferred until our cities built, our transportation work functions efficient enough consumption go redistributed to our thin layer to alleviate hunger and disease, goods-surplus is general table distribution will the pressing concern.

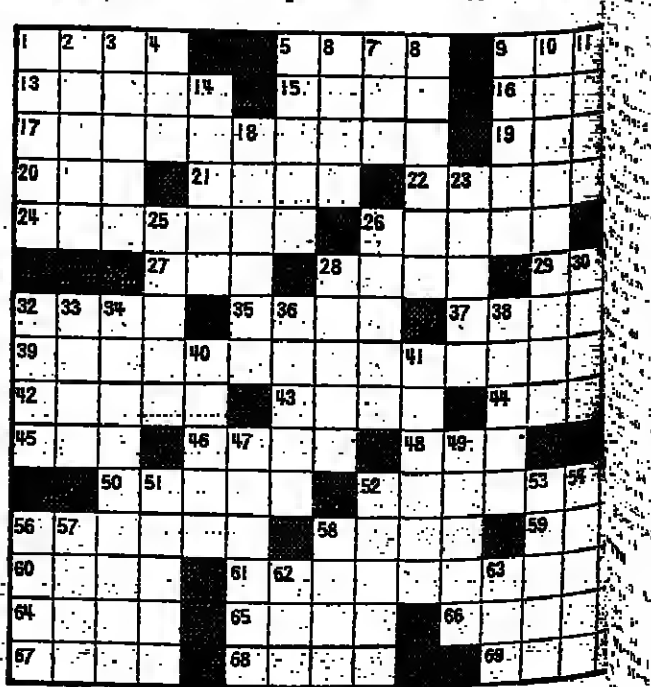
For the longer-term we can quarrel with assumption that the values which underlie changes as consumers change. There is no reason to believe that the precision with frivolous goods will be forever, for instance, the education of oneself, learning may be a musing thing for many in the porary culture; but it is main so only in an mechanistic world, in which are unwittingly "lured" misallocation of time, coming the victims of a obsession.

These are minor, but about a lucid, entertaining, provocative book. The should be warned, that Linder's manuscript been in English, then it and back again the is fessor at the Stockholm of Economics and a member of the Swedish Parliament the book bears a few and substantive marks. Journey, I have yet to see American so harried "winks" immediately electric beater as the mixing of martini.

Van Doorn Ooms is a professor of economics at Stanford University. He wrote this for Book World, supplement of The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD—By Will

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Across | 45 German article | 14 Sun hat |
| 5 Pair | 46 Greek letter | 15 Playfully |
| 9 Distantly | 48 Scragging diary | 22 Country |
| 13 Kind of common denominator | 50 Think | 25 Physique |
| 15 Rent | 52 Gainsborough work | 26 Metalloid element |
| 16 Tang dynasty | 56 Toes | 28 Hair dye |
| 17 Undecided | 58 Bird | 30 Persuade |
| 19 Blue flag | 59 French numeral | 31 Change diet |
| 20 Brunched | 60 Yain | 32 Special |
| 21 Public passage | 61 Some cues | 33 Erie Canal |
| 22 Stylish | 64 —Is! | 34 Conglomerate |
| 24 Specialized | 66 Greasy stuff | 36 Double-run |
| 26 Outspokenly | 68 Dinmore | 38 Piece of pie |
| 27 Region of Morocco | 67 Surflet | 40 Revolution |
| 28 Gardener | 68 Knob | 41 Where the is |
| 29 Long-run comedy | 69 Baseball gear | 47 Navy man |
| 32 Biological suffix | | 49 Weight |
| 35 Customer | | 51 Devoted |
| 37 Onto | | 52 Busted |
| 39 Nobody's secret | | 53 Anatomical |
| 40 Yellow resin | | 54 Bit of gossip |
| 41 Tutor for an Asian king | | 55 Assent |
| 44 Fabric worker | | 56 Record |
| | | 57 One to look to |
| | | 58 Gals |
| | | 59 Pair |
| | | 63 Vestment |



Austrian Skiers Testify in His Behalf Thoeni, Disqualified for Missed Gate, Wins Appeal to Take Giant Slalom

DONNA DI CAMEZOLIO, Jan. 29 (AP). — Gustavo Thoeni of Italy today won the slalom of the Three-Three slalom trophy after the jury shifted him for missing a gate then overruled their decision. The testimony of Austrian judges ruled that Thoeni, Italy's 40-year-old wonder boy, had missed No. 24 and disqualified him. Thoeni appealed and the jury then overruled the decision. Thoeni, who was disqualified for missing a gate, was reinstated. Thoeni had cleared the gate. This version was confirmed by another Austrian skier, identified.

After hearing their testimony, the jury scratched its previous decision and declared Thoeni the winner. With his victory, Thoeni closed the gap separating him from World Cup leader Patrick Russell of France, who was not present. Thoeni's time was 2:28.33 minutes to take the two laps of the race. The first course was 1,370 meters long with a 350-meter drop and 65 gates. The second course was 1,490 meters long with a 370-meter drop and 64 gates. Thoeni's time was 2:30.15 minutes and August's 3:31.11.

The best Americans were Eric Poulsen, who was 2nd, and Hank Kashiwa, who was 24th. Thoeni led the field on the first run and placed fourth on the second. Giovanni was the fastest on the second run.

"Thoeni is really unbeatable," Giovanni said. "Today's races were both extremely tough. The first course was very steep and dangerous for a slalom. It looked more like a downhill course."

"But Thoeni came down with incredible ability. He is surely the No. 1 for slalom races at the world championship in Val Gardena next month. I was trailing by more than three seconds after the first lap. I tried my best in the second, and I set the best time but it was not enough."

Eighty-eight of the 140 skiers were disqualified. Among them were Americans Spider Sabich, Tyler and Terry Palmer and Ken Corrook.

LEADING FINISHERS
1. Gustavo Thoeni, Italy 2:28.33
2. Jean-Marc Augert, France 2:31.11
3. Jakob Tischhauser, Austria 2:31.58
4. Werner Stenzer, Austria 2:32.10
5. Max Neiger, West Germany 2:34.32
6. David Zwilling, Austria 2:34.44
7. George Mandl, France 2:35.01
8. Eberhard Schmalz, Italy 2:35.82
9. Andrej Schladan, Poland 2:34.97

WORLD CUP LEADERS
1. Patrick Russell, France 128
2. Gustavo Thoeni, Italy 126
3. Karl Schranz, Austria 106
4. Daniel Gisin, Switzerland 101
5. Jean-Marc Augert, France 83
6. Henri Duvillard, France 68
7. Jean-Claude Killy, France 65
8. Alain Penz, France 40
9. Heidi Messner, Austria 38
10. Jakob Tischhauser, Austria 35

6-Girl U.S. Team Named

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (NYT). — Six girls have been named to represent the United States in the Federation Internationale de la Patinette (FIP) world championships at Val Gardena, Italy, starting on Feb. 7. Five of the girls—Karen Budge, Kiki Outler, Judy Nagel and a Cochran sisters, Barbara and Marilyn, have high ratings as international competitors. The sixth, 18-year-old Julie Wolcott of Idaho Falls, has lots of potential. On paper, the squad certainly looks as the strongest since the 50 Squaw Valley days, when Penny Piton and Betty Snie were prospects for Olympic titles. Neither produced a victory, but they won medals.

Marilyn Cochran was last year's World Cup giant slalom champion. Her younger sister is in fourth place for this year's three-run crown. Barbara trails the leader, Michelle Jacot of France, 41 points.

Any of the other team members could streak through with impressive victory. The slender Miss Outler, for example, seems to be back in top condition. Last Thursday she won the special slalom at St. Gervais, France. Miss Nagel won both the slalom and giant slalom at Innsbruck, Austria, earlier.

He'll Get Along Without South Africa Open Ashe Surprised by Visa Rejection

ST. MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 29 (AP). — American tennis star Arthur Ashe said South Africa's refusal to grant him a visa "is not the worst thing that has happened to me as a tennis player."

Ashe said he thought the visa would be granted because Alastair Martin, president of the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association, had written a letter to Alf Chalmers, president of the South African Lawn Tennis Union.

"Purely Athletic," "I promised that my trip to South Africa would not have been political. My reason for going there would have been purely athletic," he said.

He said the subject of the visa to play in the South African Open in March was brought up nine months ago during a meeting of the International Tennis Players Association at Wimbledon.

"I have kept my mouth shut since," Ashe said. "I think I have exhausted all diplomatic channels."

Asked what effect missing the South African Open would have on his playing career, he replied: "I won't miss it at all."

"This puts tennis back five to ten years throughout the world," Ashe said. "It shows that tennis does enter into international politics."

"I admitted forthrightly in my letter to the South African Lawn Tennis Union that I had made an anti-South African statement in the past," Ashe said.

"But I assured them personally that I would not make any political statement while I was down there plus a reasonable time after I left. Maybe someday some Negro athlete in some other sport will be able to make them say yes to participating in that country."

Ashe said he would try to continue his tour of Africa. He said he would try to continue his tour of Africa. He said he would try to continue his tour of Africa.

South Africa's refusal of a visa to Ashe was an act of discrimination based on only one factor—his color," said outgoing U.S. Davis Cup captain Donald Dell today in Auckland, New Zealand.

Other Players Angered
Dell, who is Ashe's attorney, is competing in the Benson and Hedges Open tournament, and he and several other international players expressed anger at Ashe's treatment.

Dell said that for the last three years, Britain, France, Australia and the United States had banded together to resist attempts by the South African government to force the Davis Cup.

"Because of the discriminatory act of the South African government, South Africa today lost its last allies in tennis," said Dell. "The decision will mean that to start with the whole of the United States will make with (support) Ashe. Unless the white people of the world make with Ashe, it is the end of things."

Tom Ocker of Holland, the world's fourth-ranked player, said the decision would inevitably result in South Africa's disappearance from Davis Cup and all international tennis competitions.

"I doubt South Africa will even be able to hold her national championships," he said.

Mrs. Overt Disagrees
But Mrs. Margaret Court, the Australian champion, denied apartheid was entirely unjustified. She said she was not a member of the South African tennis organization, but she said she was not a member of the South African tennis organization, but she said she was not a member of the South African tennis organization.

Mrs. Ann Jones, the Wimbledon champion, said she abhorred apartheid in every way, but did not favor boycotts against the country because of one bad decision. She said she was willing to continue to play in South Africa as long as her national association does not object.

Meanwhile, anti-apartheid movements are demanding that a South African cricket tour of England and a New Zealand rugby tour of South Africa be canceled. And South Africa's most widely known athlete, golfer Gary Player, who was subjected to anti-apartheid demonstrations while playing in the PGA tournament last year, has admitted that banning Ashe could cut the country off from world sport.

"The Arthur Ashe case," he said, "could be the last straw to make our isolation in the field of sport complete."

The tournament director of the South African championships, Owen Williams, said he had no doubt that the International Lawn Tennis Federation would exclude South Africa from the Davis Cup competition at its meeting in London in March. "We don't have a chance," he said.



REF IS ON THE ROPES—Panama middleweight Humberto Trotman hits referee Sammy Luftspring during Toronto bout. Minutes later, Trotman was suspended by the Ontario Athletic Commission.

Bears' Plug Started Chain Reaction of Grid Deals

By Arthur Daley

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (NYT). — The chain reaction really started last week when the Chicago Bears made a move that totally surprised professional football. The experts had figured out the upcoming draft of college with their usual accuracy. The Pittsburgh Steelers would exercise their first choice by picking Terry Bradshaw, the Louisiana Tech quarterbacking marvel. The Bears, selecting second, were a shoo-in to go for Mike Phipps, the Purdue quarterback, to solve their manifold problems in that position.

What caused the experts to fumble the ball, though, was their forgetting that Chicago's once proud and watertight ship of state had sprung more holes than a leaky rowboat. To the rescue came the Green Bay Packers. They offered the Bears three solid hole-pluggers in Elijah Pitts, running back; Lee Roy Caffey, linebacker; and Bob Hyland, offensive lineman.

All they asked in exchange was that priced second pick, George Halas, the Papa Bear, considered the proposition and came to the conclusion that Phipps would not necessarily be an improvement over Bobby Douglass, the rookie left-hander of high promise. The trade was made and wheels began to spin in the fertile mind of Art Modell, the owner of the Cleveland Browns.

He knew instinctively that the Packers had no interest in a quarterback. They would reach out immediately for Mike McCoy, the tackle mauler from Notre Dame. This meant that Phipps would still be in circulation when the Miami Dolphins made the third pick. And Modell desperately wanted the Purdue player as insurance against the eventual collapse of Bill Nelsen's gimp knee.

The Browns were too far down the draft list so Modell would have to pry the No. 3 spot from the

Dolphins. He phoned Joe Thomas in Miami and sounded them out. Then he put in a phone call to his close friend, Wellington Mara, president of the Giants. "I have an idea, but I first want your advice," said Modell. "Go ahead," said Mara, always ready to help a pal. "I have a chance to trade with Miami for their first draft choice," said Modell cheerfully. "That means we can protect ourselves for the future with Phipps. To get him, though, I'll have to trade Paul Warfield to the Dolphins and I hesitate to let him go."

He has no contract.

Denver ABA Fans Rally In Support of Winning Coach

DENVER, Jan. 29 (AP). — The Denver Rockets of the American Basketball Association, led by former Olympian Spencer Haywood, have blasted from the cellar of the Western Division to within a half-game of first place. But their coach doesn't have a formal contract.

As the Rockets won their 15th straight game Sunday against Dallas, some fans in the balcony of the packed Auditorium-Arena unveiled a sign chiding the Rockets' owners for designating Joe Belmont as acting coach.

The sign read: "Are you going to continue with operation 30-70, or are you going to give the coach of the year a new contract?"

Coach of the year? Perhaps coach of the year would be more apt, but few could argue with the former ABA referee's credentials as a team leader.

Since taking over from John McLendon on Dec. 9, Belmont has coached the Rockets to 17 victories in 19 games to improve to a 26-21 record. The 15 victories in succession have placed the Rockets one game away from the ABA record in that department set last season

by the Oakland Oaks, now operating as the Washington Caps. Also within sight is the pro basketball record of 18 established earlier this season by the New York Knicks of the National Basketball Association.

Belmont said of his oral contract as acting coach, "No coach in the world has a contract unless he wins."

Although Haywood and guard Larry Jones, the first league players to hit 5,000 points, have been the stars of the Rockets, Belmont says the improved play of center Byron Beck, guard Julie Key and forward Julian Hammons has been a big factor.

Haywood is leading the league in points and rebounding. He's second in points and third in scoring average. Jones is second in points and third in scoring average.

Seven teams tried to trade with the Rockets for Bradshaw and there was considerable top-level debate over the offers until owner Art Rooney stepped in.

"Don't you guys ever learn anything?" he asked. "We'll keep him." So they kept him.

He's the best player since Joe Namath, said someone else. "But he has two things Namath doesn't have. Good knees and good habits."

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